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H NATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CQRRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.

Though I have been passing through strange and varied scenes and experiences during these sat winter months, my mind has often wantered back to those of last year, spent in the light of your home. And Washington—gay, busy, spirit-stirring Washington—what a contrast to this uninquisitive city of Turkdom, whither, if news come at all, it floats in the shape of some vague rumor, as often proved false as verified. I think if you could be dropped from your editorial chair into this nook of repose for a few weeks, you would hardly know yourself. It would give better "change" of rease," if not change of air, than a trip to Sartomething of travel in Turkey, to compare it with your own oft-recurring experiences of its mother of the flew, as you a transcript of my overland journey from Samsûn to this city. That seaport—one of the flew, as you are aware, upon the southern and the float of the flew, as you are aware, upon the southern and often surprised me by bringing a wild often surprised me by bringing a wild often surprised me by bringing a wild of one of the seepery, lady—as my dear General, by Mrs. Juno—while the lady—as my dear General, by Mrs. Juno—while the opint out some richer glimpse in the ever-changing panoram about us.

This young guide, (Sali by name,) but for his language and dress, might have been taken for a fine spectime? of a weeten taken for a fine spectime? We well that the west and a salight in frame, but strong in limb as an antolope, and keen of eye as a hawk. In his full, blue trow-sers, in the most picturesque element of our picturesque very lady and a tall, fine and a tall, fine looking old gentleman, who seemed to have the party under his especial care, and as addressed as uncle by the young large, a wild often surprised me by bringing a wild often surprised me by brin

the few, as you are aware, upon the southern While descending into one of these narrow While descending into one of these narrow

means and railway to comotion. So I will
my no a transerptiof of my overland journey
from Samma to this city. That seaport—
other for, any one awarts, upon the southers
does of the Black Ses—was reached after
and manifactatify long troupes on an Austria
steamer. Her captain, a kind and gentle
se fit to keep us in the Bospheras and
any commander, and strict Roman Cabolito,
se fit to keep us in the Bospheras and
conditions—the black seamed kinself of a good
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the express purpose of watching and protecting his niece, our heroine. Mrs. Colburn, her aunt, appeared as the more immediate chaperon and confidential adviser—a lady of fashion, and tho-

great crowd, who saw and recognised the brave garniture nature hung out, as it were, for our especial admiration—who among them saw old Ocean pleased? — for, looking seaward, the waves flashed in the parting rays, making one think of Shakspeare's humor playing over his deeper thoughts, as if the mighty sea and the day god to each other were smiling good night. Juliet and Mrs. Colburn were seated together, gazing on the gorgeous scene. Let us listen.

"It is seldom, dear Juliet, that we meet with a heantiful belle. The most famous I have known, without being absolutely homely, were far from being beautiful."

"How, then, do you account for their influence?"

"Wealth, position, and sometimes talent, have done more than mere beauty. The most celebrated instance, Miss C......, owed to the last, entirely, her power. You would not, but for her expression of brilliant intellect, have thought her striking; but her mind, strong almost to genius, was cultivated to the last extent. She sang like an angel, sketched equal to Buchanan Read almost, conversed well in many different languages, and had read knowingly all the reviews and novels in existence. Her career was brilliant beyond parallel. Great men fought for the hope of her, poets were insane about her, and painters such lovers none could paint her. She divided Washington city one winter with the question of war with England, and an old statesman told me he could not say which was thought on the most."

"She conversed well?"

"No, my dear, she never talked—she listened. You will find, Juliet, that success in this life lies in the ear, and not the tongue. Men have but one characteristic, and that is egotism—one desire, and that is sympathy. Let them talk—put on a look of honest interest, and let them run on with their wonderful grievances, and each conversation will be a conquest, and your name will ring far and wide as that of a splendid, intellectual, gifted creature."

A shrewd woman is the beautiful Mrs. Colburn. But our party is at Newport.

[To be Continued.] "Wealth, position, and sometimes talent,

EETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CASS COUN-

A meeting was held on Saturday, the 9th day of August, A. F. 1856, at Case's Grove, Cass county, Nebraska Territory, according to previous notice given, in order to obtain an expression of the citizens of said county in relation to rendering aid and sympathy to the *Free State settlers* who may wish to pass through Nebraska, on their way to Kansas.

Rev. W. D. Gage was appointed chairman, and Bela White secretary, of said meeting.

and Bela White secretary, of said meeting.

A meeting was held on Saturday, the 9th da

Rev. W. D. Gage was appointed chairman, and Bela White secretary, of said meeting, or would permit. Just as the steamer yas about starting, an earnest appeal was made to him by Miss Rattle to look after her bonnet-box. He started for that purpose to the part of the boat where the baggage was, and, arriving there, to be baggage was, and, arriving there, in utter dismay. In fact, he gave utterange to an exclamation that will not do for me to write—in utter dismay. In fact, he gave utterange to an exclamation that will not do for me to write—in monly given to the place for future punishment. The Governor's recollection of a bonnet-box and and flashy paper. Looking over the bagge, he saw nothing of the sort, and, returning to his party with a yery sad expression of face, to reported. Miss Rattle gave literange to some dismal sighs and exclamations, and again begged their protector to look once more for her treasure.

The Coyernor returned, and was about giving to his party with a yery sad expression of face, to reported. Miss Rattle gave literange to some dismal sighs and exclamations, and again begged their protector to look once more for her treasure.

The Coyernor returned, and was about giving to his party with a yery sad expression of face, to return, either alignly or in company with others who intend also to become permanent saint begged their protector to look once more for her treasure.

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The Coyernor returned, and was about giving to return, either alighy or in company with others who intend also to become permanent returne

"Lobkowitz was fond of pleasure, and a master of the art of enjoying it, such as Vienna had never seen before; but unfortunately he was also a slave, fettered by those chains of roses which he forged for himself; women and moneybrokers were said to have had the key to all his secrets. Lobkowitz possessed meither virtue nor greatness; but he possessed much gentleness of disposition and a refined taste, which gave him the superiority over all his countrymen. His jovial, easy humor imparted to his conversation a singularly fascinating charm; the Emperor, who, notwithstanding his own gravity and pompousness, was particularly fond of the society of merry people and merry minister, was never happy without him. He was full of animal spirits and liveliness, teeming with wit, and always ready with some pretty bon-mot or other. A happy knack of intrigue,

boom hely various picking should be the best of the street of the street

In similar style to this, our author electhes most of his courtly and political characters. As a further specimen of the work, and for the purpose of introducing a very singular man,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO SHOW THE PLAN OF THE

Beside the sleeping river; Love forged a chain about our hear

Cynthiana, Kentucky.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, as my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAHLEY, Washington, D. C.

EFFECT OF COLOR UPON HEALTH.—From several years' observation in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for twelve hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows, with large panes of glass, in the four sides of the room, so that the sun's rays penetrated through the room during the whole day, were much more healthy than the workers who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted through very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz: that the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy, while the occupiers of another similar room, who were employed on the same kind of work, were all inclined to melancholy, hind of work, were all inclined to melancholy, and complained of pain in the forehead and eves, and were often ill, and unable to work. Upon examining the rooms in question, I found

der the poisonous tread of the slave.

pably to the eye:

New York -

the following tables will present the truth pal-

OLD FREE STATES IN 1850.

4.674

1,306

46,000

8,320

NEW FREE STATES IN 1850.

Sq. Miles. 10,212

39.964

55,405

53,924

50,914

OLD SLAVE STATES IN 1850.

11.124

50.704

29,385 58,000

NEW SLAVE STATES IN 1850.

8q. Miles. 37.680

45,600

50,722

47,156

41,255

67,380

237,504

In 1790, the population of the seven original

ree States was 1,786,499; that of the six origi-

nal slave States was 1,852,504; showing a dif

States is much greater than has been occupied

by the diffusion of free society. Thus, the area

of the new slave States is 638,763 square miles

that of the new free States is but 488,217 square

miles - showing a difference in favor of the

former of 150,546 square miles, equal to three

Is Slavery-an institution of which the fra-

mers of the Constitution were ashamed to ac-

knowledge the existence-entitled to this pref-

erence and pre-eminence? Is Freedom-the

glorious object of the Revolution—to be crowded

out at this rate, by a barbarous and cruel sys-

tem of oppression, which, if let alone, will peo-

ple the continent with negro slaves instead of

We see no other ground for such preferen

and monopoly, unless it be in the superior right,

power, and virtue, of an irresponsible slave oli-

garchy, over a twenty times more numerous

mass of free citizens, who live by the sweat of

This tendency of Slavery to diffuse itself, and

o crowd out free labor, was early observed by

American patriots, North and South; and Mr.

Jefferson, the great apostle of Republicanism,

made an effort, in 1784, to cut short the en-

croaching tide of barbaric despotism, by prohibit-

ing Slavery in all the Territories of the Union,

down to 31 degrees of latitude, which was then

our Southern boundary. His beneficent purpose

failed, not for want of a decisive majority of

votes present in the Congress of the Confede-

mous Ordinance of that year was adopted, pro-

hibiting Slavery north and west of the Ohio

progress of Slavery, which threatened to monopo

lize the whole territory west of the Mississipp

from the faith of Jefferson. It had ceased to

love universal Liberty, and the growing import-

such States as North Carolina.

American freemen?

their brows.

favor of the free States.

rkansas

155,980

370,792

147.545

3,097,394

314,120

1,980,329

988,416

851,470

397,654

192,214

91,532

583,034

869.039

906,185

982,405

1,002,717

771,623

606,326

517,762

682,044

212,592

638,763 5,072,811 18

212,685 4,539,958 12

2,311,786

124,380 7,729,562

488,217 5,837,198

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

THE ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN-FURTHER

EXTENSION OF TIME. Price only Fifty Cents.

The Era for the campaign, from the first of September to the first of January, a period of four months, embracing the most interesting part of the canvass, and the returns of the vote in November, will be furnished to subscribers, singly or in clubs, at fifty cents a copy. Will our friends see that the offer he made public is their several neighborhoods, and send us as many names as possible? It is just as impor tant to circulate papers as it is documents.

We give the proceedings of Tuesday, August 26th, in which will be found strong expression of disapproval of the Kansas laws, by Messre Clayton and Weller. On Saturday, Genera Houston expressed similar views, and con demned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in strong language. He at the same time de clared in favor of Fillmore. But when asked friends were in favor of re-enacting the Slavery restriction, he said that they were opposed to all agitation of the Slavery question, and that there were insuperable objections to the restoration of the restriction! So much for Fillmore's opposition to Slavery extension. We omit the proceedings of the remaining days of the session, which were consumed in speeche or motions having reference to the one ques tion of adhering or non-adhering to the proviso in the Army bill.

HOW THE PROVISO WAS KILLED.

All the Republicans present voted to star by the proviso to the Army bill. Some we paired off, one or two were absent without pair and we understand that two friends of the pro viso were paired against each other! The fol lowing Northern men voted to recede from the proviso. The three Fillmore men are in italios. The rest are Buchananites, including Hickman, who has at length shown the weak ness of his back!

YEAS-For striking out the Proviso. Maine-Thomas J. D. Fuller-1. New York—Solomon G. Haven, John Kelly John Wheeler, Thomas R. Whitney, John Wil

New Jersey-George Vail-1. Pennsylvania-John Cadwalader, Thomas B Florence, John Hickman, J. Glancy Jones, Ass Packer, Job R. Tyson-6. Ohio-John Scott Harrison-1.

Indiana-Smith Miller-1. Illinois-Thomas L. Harris, Samuel S. Ma shall-2. Michigan-George W. Peck-1.

Iowa—Augustus C. Hall—1. Wisconsin—Daniel Wells, jr.—1. California-James W. Denver-Total from free States, 21-18 Buc

The South, as usual, was unanimous for hole ing on to the Border Ruffian laws. One Fillmore man (Dunn, of Indiana) voted with the Republicans. But five righteous men were required to save Sodom, and we don't think that Mr. Dunn will count for more than one such. The proviso was stricken out, by a vote of 101 yeas to 98 nays.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The newspapers are filled with the details of preparation for war in Kansas. The Border Ruffians are scouring Western Missouri for troops. They were to invade Kansas about the 22d ult., with two or three thousand men, and were to sweep away the last vestige of Abolitionism. The Leavenworth Journal declares a war of extermination against the Free State men. No quarter is to be given! This expression is repeated three times in the last issue of that paper which has come to hand. The very latest news is, that on the 23d three thousand Missourians were collected at Westport, Missouri, ready to cross over to Kansas. On the 27th, the Governor, Shannon, who was still acting, had issued a proclamation, declaring the Territory was in a state of insurrecti and calling on the law-abiding citizens to stand by the authorities. Provisions were very scarce at Lawrence, and the citizens had asked a Government escort to obtain supplies, but were refused. Lane had three parties of emigrants

stationed in different parts of Iowa. The Quaker Mission, referred to by Whittier in an article in to-day's Era, has been broken up by the Ruffians-the unoffending people grossly maltreated, and even females insulted. Nothing is sacred with Border Ruf-

Harper's Magazine for September con tains a description, with illustrations, of the Dismal Swamp, a region which in coming time is to be invested with classic interest, by the forthcoming novel of Mrs. Stowe.

Putnam for the month has an article on Chili, one on the history of the Jesuits, and The Panorama of Literature, made

from the Living Age, is filled, as usual, with judicious selections from the English and other periodical literature.

Dickens's Household Words is one the most amusing and instructive periodicals of the day.

The Kuickerbocker Magazine, for September, has its usual variety of poetry and pro-

FROM CALIFORNIA, -From California we have later news, giving accounts of the hanging of two men by the Vigilance Committee, which still retains power. The names of the culprits are Hethrington, an Englishman, and Brace, a native of Onondaga, New York. Hethrington was executed for the murder of Dr. Andrew Randall at the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Fran-cisco. He seems to be an old offender. He murdered a Dr. Baldwin in 1863; he was a gambler, a sharper, and it seems had accumulated money, with which he has heretofore screen ad himself from the just penalty of the "laws." But the Vigilance Committee have shown themselves better proof against his tempting bribes

Brace seems to have been hanged on an old score. He murdered a man named Captain latter are as trusty tools West, in 1854, and a day or two after is believed Buchananite could desire.

to have murdered his accomplice. He seems to have been, though only twenty-one or twenty two years old, a most hardened villain, and coasted of many crimes. He behaved with the greatest levity under the gallows, and while in rison he spurned the advice of the clergy with contempt, using the most profane and obscene anguage. The Vigilance Committee cannot ose popularity by hanging such villains.

The agony of General Pierce is passed. The Juion has again been saved from dissolution and the frontiers from the tomahawk of the ndians. The people of Kansas have been urned over to the tender mercies of the Border Ruffians, and Atchison and Stringfellow have from it in apportioning power among the sevagain triumphed. The passage of the Army Ruffians, and Atchison and Stringfellow have bill, without the proviso repealing the infamous statutes of the Missouri invaders of Kansas, is hailed by the friends of Slavery and of the sham Democracy as a jubilee; and immediately after the accomplishment of the deed, of union. If power was to be conferred in the two Houses adjourned sine die.

The Republicans were defeated by a combination of the friends of Buchanan and Fillmore. Let them divide the honors and the re- them. If the States were united on terms of sponsibility. They must now face the freemen of the North with the guilt of all the crime which has been committed in Kansas, and the Federal Union should be apportioned in which may yet be perpetrated, upon their shoul- like manner; and an adequate revenue raised ders. Their leading men, such as Cass, Crittenden, Weller Houston, and Clayton, have lenounced the Kansas laws as utterly infa- and Rhode Island, while they would scarcely mous and tyrannical in character; and their be felt by the larger States, such as Virginia anited parties in the Senate voted for their re- and Pennsylvania. In a word, the equality of peal in voting for the Douglas-Toombs bill. the States could not be preserved, without es That bill, as is well known, was cunningly con- tablishing inequality among the people. A trived for the purpose of making Kansas a union on such terms was impracticable and slave State, to be admitted into the Union at absurd; yet the smaller States still held out the next session of Congress; and, failing in for their equality of representation; and the that scheme, they have refused, with scorn, to difficulty was at length compromised, by givrepeal the odious laws, when nothing could be made by the proceeding.

President Pierce is known to be fully com mitted in favor of the bogus laws. He made an elaborate defence of them in his special nessage on the 31st of December last; and he stands pledged to have them enforced. Douglas is pledged to the same course. He has by Clay of Alabama, if Mr. Fillmore and his threatened to subdue the freemen of Kansas, and subject them to the yoke of the Border Ruffians; and in the face of these facts, the two Houses of Congress, the friends of Buchanan and Fillmore, have combined to invest President Pierce with all the power of the army of the United States, to enable him to enforce these enactments. With his known and publicly-expressed views of their validity. he is bound by his oath to enforce them. Our readers are well acquainted with their charac-

ter. They disfranchise every man who is opposed to Slavery. If a man believes Slavery to be wrong, he cannot sit on a jury. If he has written or published anything against the institution, or circulated a speech made in Conress against it, he is subject to fine and im isonment, and to be worked on the public ighways with a ball and chain to his leg, for wo years or more; and if he has told a slave that he is entitled to his freedom, he incurs the penalty of death! If, anywhere in the United States, a citizen of the Territory has at any time been convicted of violating that sacred enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law, he is atterly disqualified to vote. He may have committed murder, arson, rape, or parricide, and still vote and hold office; but if he has ever refused to catch a runaway slave at the com- the hi ever disfranchised by the Kansas code!

These are the laws, written in blood, which, rather than see abrogated, the Administration, the friends of Buchanan and of Fillmore, would stake the fate of the Army bill upon; and which they have now deliberately authorized President Pierce to enforce at the point of the bayonet Well, the free people of the North accept the issue! and it remains to be seen whether the champions of Slavery and of ruffianism will not have occasion to repent of their temerity in

We regard, and the country must regard, the efusal of Congress to annul the odious usurpation in Kansas as equivalent, under the cirumstances, to a positive endorsement. Their iniquity was acknowledged by all, except the more ultra advocates of Slavery, such as Mason Mississippi; while the right to repeal them was practically acknowledged by all or nearly all of the friends of the Administration, in voting for Mr. Toombs's bill. But that bill-a cur ning device for making Kansas a slave Statefailing, the same Senators utterly refuse to annul the ruffian code, and risk the defeat of the Army bill, in order to preserve and enforce them! Can their object be mistaken? Is i not clear that those tyrannical enactments are deemed necessary to the maintenance of Slavery in Kansas? And is it not equally clear, that Buchanan, Pierce, and their friends, are letermined to keep Slavery there?

The people of the North now know what depend upon. They cannot doubt that the lection of Buchanan will be the final act of ratifying the bogus laws of Kansas, and the permanent establishment of Slavery on its soil. Vill they meet the issue; or will they suffer themselves to be diverted from it by the Know Nothing humbug? Will any man, who honestly abhors Slavery and Slavery extension, and who earnestly desires to see the Government in the hands of the opponents of Slavery. vote for Fillmore? Will they be deceived by his hollow and empty professions of regret at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he and his Northern friends, in their Conventions and platforms, have repeatedly disclaimed any such purpose?

We need not ask it any honest opponent of Slavery will vote for Buchanan. If there are such, their stupidity must be as profound as that of the famous Bostians. We know that Northern demagogues have attempted to represent him as favorable to Freedom, but no intelligent man will believe them, in view of the fact that he stands squarely on the Cincin nati platform, which pledges him to indefinite Slavery extension; and in view of the equally glaring fact, that he is the candidate of nost ultra Slavery propagandists of the South. The people of the North, opposed to Slavery

extension, must make up their minds to a cordial union in support of Colonel Fremont, or expect to see Slavery firmly and permanently stablished in Kansas

The truth is, that the Fillmore party South

REPUBLICAN EQUALITY.

The radical truth which lies at the basis merican institutions is the universal equality of mankind. It is contained in the first sentence of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and its spirit appears in every line of that instrument. It is to be found in the Constitutions or Bills of Rights of all the free States, and in some of those which tolerate Slavery. It is the foundation of justice, of law and of equity; and is but the expression of the common sense of mankind. Yet in practice how far do our laws and institutions fall short of equality!

The framers of the Constitution ther were compelled by political necessity to depart There were large and small States to be united into a Federal Union, each independent, and wishing, as far as practicable, to retain that proportion to numbers and wealth, the small States apprehended that the larger States would combine, in order to crush and swallow perfect equality, giving an equal representation to each, then the burdens and expenses of on this principle would bear with crushing weight on the small States, such as Delawar ing equal representation to the States in one branch of the Federal Legislature, and equal representation to the People in the other branch.

This compromise, though proper under the circumstances, is manifestly unjust and unequal, as a general principle of union, since it gives to a hundred thousand men in Delaware equal power in one branch of Congress to that of forty hundred thousand in the State of New York.

This unequal distribution of power was no cessary at the time, from the actual condition of things-from the unequal distribution of territory which happened to fall to the several Colonies which were about to compose the Union Those Colonies had severally laws and institutions, historic associations, and patriotic at tachments, peculiar to each, not to be blended or effaced, or forgotten, which presented insuperable barriers to any attempt at a re-distribution of territory among them, in order to their equalization. The large States were unwilling to be partitioned, and the small ones were equally averse to being merged; and the Constitution-makers had to deal with them as they found them-independent equals as to political rights, and yet very unequal in power and population. They did the best they could, un- to, has the elements of increase and develop der the circumstances; but there was not a ment in a far higher degree than slave society man in the Federal Convention who did not A comparison of the new free and slave State regret the existence of that inequality in terri- will demonstrate the greater tendency of slave torial extent and population, which made an society to diffusion. In 1850, the new free unequal distribution of power a political necessity. None of them would have created while the new slave States contained 5,072,711 that inequality, if they had possessed the power or 764,487 less. When it is considered that of carving out States upon the map; and the old slave States contain 212,685 square admission of new States, the rule has been ob- free States, and that their populations were served, as far as practicable, of making them about equal in 1790, it becomes apparent that of the average size. Circumstances have diffusion, or extension of area, is far more necompelled a temporary departure from this | cessary, and has taken place more rapidly, on rule in the cases of Texas and California, so the part of the slave than the free States. The far as territorial extent is concerned; but it is above tables also show that the new area which well understood that the irregularity is to be Slavery has monopolized and organized into remedied as soon as the increase of population in those States will justify their subdi-

The distribution of power among the people of the several States, though equal in terms, has worked gross inequality in practice, owing to two circumstances. That distribution is made on the principle of proportionate repreentation for all free persons, excluding Indians ot taxed, and three-fifths of all other persons This pregnant circumlocution was intended to embrace a class peculiar to one section of the of Virginia, Clay of Alabama, and Brown of Union, which is there held and claimed as property-in other words, the slaves. Five laves, though esteemed at the South as mere property, are rated in the apportionment of tatives as equal to three white men at the North. The slaves are valued at two thousand millions of dollars; and while it should entitle that section to no more political power in the Government than so many millions worth of houses or lands, it in fact sends twenty-one or two Representatives to Congress! Can any man assign a valid reason for this represents tion of negro property? It is not pretended that it enures to the benefit of the slaves, or was designed for their benefit. So far from it, it gives to their masters that much more political power, to be wielded for the extension and perpetuation of the system. The admission of such a principle into the Constitution, establishing a gross inequality among the citizens, can only be defended on the ground of political necessity. Our ancestors felt the necessity ration, but in consequence of the absence of of union. Divided, they were unable to with- the delegates from one or two States, which stand the power of England, which might any were necessary to the constitutional majority. time be directed against them; and as the When the subject again came up, in 1787, Mr. South stoutly maintained the right to equal Jefferson was Minister to France, and the farepresentation in proportion to population, this the slaves was hit upon. It had this solid rea- river. Between 1784 and 1787, the strides of son in its favor at the time, too, viz: that Slavery westward, into Tennessee and Ken-taxation was to be apportioned among the tucky, had become too considerable to admit of States on the same principle of counting the the policy of exclusion; and, besides, those revalue of three-fifths of the slaves. This rea- gions were then integral parts of Virginia and son has ceased to be valid, in consequence of North Carolina, and of course they could not the disuse of direct taxes. The whole advan- be touched without the consent of those States. tage of the arrangement now enures to the ben-efit of the slaveholding States, which, besides progress of Slavery, which threatened to monopoa full representation of the free people, have a property representation which gives them twen- In the mean time, the South had apostatized ty-one members of Congress, without a particle of corresponding burden. Here, then, is great inequality, resulting directly from this clause ance of the cotton culture had caused the peoof the Constitution; and we will proceed to ple to look with indifference upon the moral de show that the effect of Slavery is to create and formity of Slavery; and, as a matter of course,

keep up an inequality of representation in the the politicians became its apologists and de-fenders. After a severe struggle, a Compro-mise was agreed upon, by which Missouri was while the slave States increase in population to be admitted with Slavery, which was the imless rapidly than the free, there is a tendency in slave society to diffusion, greater than is extended from all the territory north and in slave society to diffusion, greater than is exhibited by free society. In fact, diffusion, or extension of area, is one of the necessities of Slavery; the prevention of which is regarded as directly and immediately menacing to the existence of the institution. This arises from the almost exclusive application of slave labor to the one occupation of agriculture, and the at Syracuse on the 27th ult. Mr. Caldwell, a Slavery; the prevention of which is regarded to come into the Union with Slavery, if they member, moved a series of resolutions denouncing the outrages in Kausas, the Brooks existence of the institution. This arises from litical systems. This, though merely an undernouncing the outrages in Kansas, the Brooks assault on Sumner, the general course of the almost exclusive application of slave labor to the one occupation of agriculture, and the Compromise. These resolutions were voted difficulty, if not impossibility, of diversifying since come into the Union without opposition but it leads to the one occupation of agriculture, and the since come into the Union without opposition but it leads to the one occupation of diversifying since come into the Union without opposition but it leads to the occupant of the matter of the matter of the institution. This arises from the control of the institution of slave labor and the control of the institution. This arises from the control of the Compromise. These resolutions were voted difficulty, if not impossibility, of diversifying down by the Fillmoreites, on the ground that they would repel the South and the Nebraska has indefinite resources of development within sham Democracy, and thus ruin the prospects of Mr. Fillmore. In consequence of this treachery to Freedom, a considerable number account of the superior intelligence of the is benefit from the bargain treachery to Freedom, a considerable number of the delegates bolted, and formed a new borers; and, secondly, in consequence of the Northcome round, Southern politicians of all association, by which Fremont was nominated. The truth is, that the Fillmore party South has more principle, and more repugnance to Slavery, than their associates North. The latter are as trusty tools of Slavery as any Buchananite could desire.

Super a substantial truth and proceed forthwith to repeal it!

This is, in brief, the history of Slavery legislatowns, and employing them in the manufacture or transportation of the raw materials of the flagrant instance of bad faith.

farmer, give rise to an indefinite increase of We have shown, from the most incontestable wealth and population. The confinement of a evidence, that there is in slave society a much free people within narrow limits seems only to greater tendency to diffuse itself into new redevelop new resources of wealth, comfort, and happiness; while slave society, pent up, withers and dies. It must continually be fed by new if circumscribed, and must, like a consumpfields and forests, to be wasted and wilted un- tive, be continually roving for a change of air, to recuperate its wasting energies. It remains
By requiring an indefinite area over which to will permit the monopoly of the soil of the great West by this blighting institution—whether they will ratify the fraud and treachery by which spread itself, it is hence apparent that Slavery ends to keep up, and to make greater, the inequality between the States, unless population Kansas and Nebraska, for thirty-three years

> the insatiate slave oligarchy. It is clear, from the above tables, that in an even race, with Slavery restriction out of the It way, the institution of Slavery will spread itself over the whole western Territory. The very disease of the system is its strength. It must extend or perish. It must continually be fed with new regions, to blight with its sickly

presence, or it dies of inanition. Will the freemen of the North, by the election of Col. Fremont, assert their right to the soil of Kansas, or will they by the election of Buchanan turn it over to Slavery? Can any man of common intelligence doubt that the election of Buchanan will be the establishment of Slavery in Kansas? Who are his friends? They are the Slavery propagandists of the South, the slave-trade revivers of South Carolina, the negro traders, one and all, and the negro breeders. They are the Atchisons and Stringfellows, and the whole body of border ruffians. These are the ruling spirits of his holders, with the worst portion of Northern and rum-sellers; backed by the mercantile aristocracy, who are candidates for Southern customers, and who regard nothing sacred but their money chests. Such are the friends of James Buchanan.

Now, who are the friends of Col. Fremont? They are the great masses of the Northern people—the honest farmers and mechanics, the denizens of the country and of small towns They are the clergy and the religious press, almost without exception, with the great ma-jority of religious people. They are the friends of Freedom, North and South; and, what is most in point to the present issue, they are the friends of Freedom in Kansas-the exiled, hunted, and persecuted Free State men of that Territory, who have been run down by the bloodhounds of the Administration. These are the friends of Col. Fremont. Can any stional man doubt which of these parties will be most likely to establish Freedom in Kansas?

erence in favor of the latter, of 66,002. In 850, as can be seen in the above tables, the FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. ame original free States contained 7,729,562 nhabitants, while the old slave States, though ound of tumult troubles all the air, Like the low thunder of a sultry sky nearly twice as large, contained only 4,539,958 ar-rolling, ere the downright lightnings glare. The hills blaze red; with challenge and reply, nhabitants; the difference being 3,189,604 in Freading the darkness, hostile hosts draw nig Behold! The burden of the Prophet's vision— The thronging hosts! The Valley of Decision Day of the Lord!—of darkness, and not light, These figures strikingly illustrate the pos tion set forth above, that free society, from the Breaking in thunder, and the whirlwind's Even so, Father! Let Thy will be done; diversity of employments which it gives rise Furn and o'erturn; end what Thou hast begun If but the least and frailest, evermore et me be numbered with the truly free, Who find Thy service perfect liberty! I fain would thank Thee that my mortal life States contained a population of 5,837,198

Has reached the hour, (albeit through care and po When good and evil, as for final strife, Close dim and vast on Armageddon's plain Drive, howling, back the children of the Night Oh, for the faith to read the signs aright, And, from the angle of Thy own clear sight, See Truth's white banner floating on before nd the Good Canse, despite of venal friends And base expedients, moved to noble ends; See Peace with Freedom make to Time ame And, through its cloud of dust, the threshing-floor, Flailed by Thy thunder, heaped with chaffless grain

J. G. W. TREE KANSAS-GOVERNOR REEDER.

An immense meeting was held in the Taber acle. New York, on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo to hear a speech from Governor Reeder. The following extracts from his able and eloquent appeal in behalf of Kansas will be read with interest by all. Even the ultra Pro-Slavery Day Book admits that the speech was able and well delivered: "Now, what is the remedy for this state of

things? Is there any man within these walls who supposes that all these outrages, all these who supposes that all these outrages, all these murders, all this trampling under foot the right of self-government, is for the State of Kansas i If so, he is in error—exceedingly, grossly in error. Let him see the Territory of Kansas two hundred miles wide north and south, ex-tending nearly nine hundred miles, to the sum-mit of the Rocky Mountains. Let him look beyond that, to the shores of the Pacific, and he will find that there is territory there to make some five or six States as large as Pennsylvania. And will any man tell me that if Kansas be not saved, he is going to save those embryo States, each further and further out of our States, each with one more slave State intervening? Is it not obviously more than probable that if we lose that State of Kansas, we will lose that whole tier of States out to the Pacific? And if that be so, will any reflecting man tell me how much of the Territory of New Mexico we will get? No, my friends, they will all be lost. This entire Territory—this half continent—capable of making some ten or dozen States, is, in that event, all lost to this great North. This is a momentary question in many

North. This is a momentary question in many respects. Let me direct your attention, very briefly, to a few of them. These Northern States may be likened to a tub under a fountain, all the time welling over with a surplus population, streaming off to the West, and ma-king their homes there further and further That surplus stream of population is running past like a vast river, which, if it could be con-centrated in one track, would build up a State in five or six years. And will any man deny that slave labor and free white labor cannol exist together? This is a conceded proposition—a proposition admitted by everyhody North and South. Where the one is, the other will not be. Well, then, suppose you dedicate this half continent to the negroes, you shut off this entire stream of Northern emigration. You close the gates of that whole West—Kansas, Deseret, and New Mexico—all, all is closed, and you turn back this human tide, to throw and you turn back this numan tage, to throw itself in recoil upon the States of the North and the Northwest. You deny this great territory to the laboring man. You say to the laboring man that this great territory shall be dedicated to the negro, and the gates closed when the white way. Have you have the dedicated to the negro, and the gates closed upon the white man. Have you—have the laboring men of the North—considered the importance of this great question to them? The drayman, the hodman, the mechanic, the day-laborer, the hackman—every man, in short, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, or who, by the vicissitudes of this country, may have to labor in the sweat of his brow—every man who expects to have nosterity—has a deen man who expects to have posterity—has a deep, an abiding interest in it. Suppose that great Administrations; and three slave States have since come into the Union without opposition from the North; besides Texas, with a proviso allowing for its subdivision into four or five others of the same character.

When the South had thus received all this benefit from the hargain, and when the turn of the North came and Southers relitious of the same over when the supply of labor here, to appreciate its wages, and its uses, and its value. Suppose you throw back this year tide of human emigration; suppose you

sore of degradation, poverty, ignorance, and dedicated to Freedom, are to be turned over to

sore of degradation, poverty, ignorance, and crime. [Loud applause.]

"[The speaker went on to illustrate the evils of a numerous laboring class without adequate sources of employment, by referring to the cases of Ireland and China—particularly the former—the present comparative prosperity of which he attributed, proximately, to the increased rate of wages for the laborer, but primarily to the thinning of the population by extensive emigration, and consequent decrease in the supply of the laboring class.] And so it was in the Northern States. If the new Territory, he continued, were to be dedicated to the profitable labor of the negro, it would not be so bad. But it is not that—it is to be given to the South to be wasted; for there is no State in the South, be wasted; for there is no State in the South the soil of which is not wasted and abused This, then, is a contest between the laboring man of the North and the slave of the South It cannot be disguised. Every laboring man in the North should know and feel that the in the North should know and feel that the people of Kansas are fighting his battles, and fighting for whether he shall have a right to go there or not. [Applause.] It is, in truth and in fact, a question between white men and negroes, and nothing else. There are other aspects in which this thing might be looked upon. We all look forward to a Pacific railroad, as one of the great and cherished objects of national progress. [Loud applause.] There are few men whose hairs are so gray that they do not hope to live to see the time when the do not hope to live to see the time when the iron-horse shall be heard upon the shores of do not hope to live to see the time when he iron-horse shall be heard upon the shores of the Pacific, bearing the men and the trade and the commerce of the East out on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and bringing back the commerce of China and the East Indies, and dropping its riches all along the route, filling your city with population and enterprise and wealth and commerce. Well, if Kansas be made a slave State, will you ever see that railroad completed? [Cries of 'Never.'] In fifteen years, if that country is dedicated to free white settlers from the North, the Pacific railroad will be made; dedicated to the negroes of the South, it will lie waste under their wretched agriculture. [Mr. Reeder entered at some length into a discussion of the question as to the probability, in the event of Kansas becoming a slave State, of its ever being made free. His opinion was very emphatically expressed, to the effect that such a thing was entirely beyond the range of probability.]

pressed, to the effect that such a time entirely beyond the range of probability.]

"A Voice. Three cheers for John C. Far GOVT. [Loud applause.]
"Gov. Reeder. Faith is a very good thin out faith without works don't amount to much.

[Applause.] It is very well to have faith that
the slaveholder will not undertake to plant his nstitutions on the soil of the North, but the men who would prevent it must begin to work.

[Applause.] It won't do for a man to say,

'Never, never!' and sit down and wait, in the
fullness of his faith, without any works, until
the deed is accomplished, and then undertake
to weed it out. He who would prevent it must et to work in time. He must see the faint fore shadowing of the thing in the distance, and must set himself to use prevention instead of Cure. I have seen, not long since, men in the North, whose conduct I could not reconcile or explain, except upon the confirmed belief that if the South should dictate to them, they would vote to adopt Slavery into their own midst.
[A voice. 'MILLARD FILLMORE.'] I have seen nen in the House of Congress whose conduc and whose votes I could explain in no other way.

And I am bound to believe that there are men

in your midst who would be ready, even now, it the question was raised, to vote to adopt Slave ry into the States of New York and Pennsyl vania. [Cries of 'No, no!' and 'Yes, yes! and some confusion.] Yes, there are such men to be found, and their conduct can be exmen to be found, and their conduct can be explained in no other way. [A voice. 'That is it; that is the doctrine,' followed by applause.] At one time, I believed this to be an impossibility—I would have lent it no ear, and no faith—but that time has gone by, and the existence of the fact should put every man on his guard, and make him exceedingly sensitive as indications of public opi

"But I am occupying too much time with this. I shall pass on to another branch of the subject, and endeavor to be as brief as possible. Who is responsible for the state of things now existing in Kansas?

"A VOICE. The Pro-Slavery party. "Another Voice. We are.
"Gov. Perder. You have seen outrages com-

mitted in Kansas. You have seen courts of justice closed. You have seen the arm of the law invoked as one of the instruments of op-pression; and every one is aware, that of all the forms of tyranny that awar diagraced the earth, judicial tyranny is the most infamous. Judicial tyranny has so oppressed our people in Kansas, that no man ever thinks of legal re-lress. Murder stalks abroad in the land; a man finds his brother stiff and stark on the ground, with the bullet of the murderer in his vitals, and the last thing he thinks of is an apvitals, and the last thing he thinks of is an appeal to a court of justice. The courts of justice are made the vehicles of oppression, and are in the hands of our enemies. Our men are murdered at home and abroad, and the highways of the erritory are unsafe. Military camps are estab lerritory are unsare. Annuary camps are estab-lished, who take upon themselves the super-vision of every man who passes the limits they have prescribed. Our people are actually sub-jugated now, and not a single right, civil or aging on the soil. There was a time when the arm of the Executive of the United States could have been interposed to prevent this interna-tional war. There was a time when all this could have been remedied, and it could have been remedied if we had had a man of nerve been remedied if we had had a man of nerve and integrity in the first office of the nation. [Loud applause.] The brave and gallant men who are now imprisoned and guarded by dra-goons of the United States in Kansas are there under charge of treason, the first intimation of which came from the President of the United

States, in his message to the Senate in January, 1855. [A voice. Three groans for Pirace.] One word about these indictments for trea on. There is a strange state of things exist ing there, and it is a remarkable coincident that the Chief Justice of the United States Kansas, unconsciously, perhaps, to himself, laid down the same doctrine in regard to these al-leged acts of treason, which made Judge Jef-fries everlastingly infamous. During the reign of Charles I, Jeffries laid down those doctrines which have consigned his name to such irredeemable depths of infamy, that no man, poet philosopher, statesman, or jurist, has ever raised his voice to apologize for his conduct. His bloody assizes, held in the memory of every citizen of the British Islands—the great crime of which that man was guilty, and to which h sacrificed so many men in England, was the doctrine of constructive treason. He laid down the law that every man who resisted the process Judge Lecompte, of the Territory of Kansas, unconsciously, perhaps, lays down the same doctrine. He says that every man who resists the laws of the United States is guilty of constructive treason. He had some difficulty in making out that argument, to be sure, because it was the laws of the Territory of Kansas tha vere resisted; and he undertook to argue, that were resisted; and he undertook to argue, that because the laws of the Territory of Kansas, which were made by a Legislature created under authority of the United States, were resisted, that therefore the laws of the United States were resisted. Some of the men he wanted to reach never had resisted, and so he was obliged to hold the doctrine that a man was guilty of a constructive resistance, and that those laws were constructively the laws of the United States; therefore, it was constructive treason. [A Voice. He was a constructive genius.] Now, Jeffries never approached this, and yet Lecompte had what Jeffries never had. He had the Constitution of the United States for his guide, which declares that treason shall only consist in waging war against the United States, and giving aid and comfort to her enemies. [Loud applause.] He had his information, however, from high quarters—from no less a source than the special Presidential message of January, 1855, in which the adoption of that State Constitution was held to be treason and

lay has numerous extracts from California letters, expressive of the utmost confidence that the State will vote for Fremont. There is a perfect furor in his favor.

TO ADVERTISERS.

POSITION OF HON. GERRIT SMITH.

The following extracts will serve to show hat while Mr. Smith strongly sympathizes with the Republicans in their efforts to elect Colonel remont, his moral convictions on the subject of Slavery will prevent him from casting his vote for our candidate. The position he has taken, as to the Presidential election, is therefore wise and liberal, and reflects equal credit upon his head and heart :

PETERBORO, August 15, 1856. MY DEAR SIR: Your letter is before me. You would have me publicly contradict the reports, that I intend to vote for Col. Fremont. But what is my vote, more than any other man's vote? And how can I speak publicly of it election at hand. For then the frieads of Ka.

vote? And how can I speak publicly of it without being, or at least appearing to be, conceited? For nothing do I regret these reports more than for the necessity, which they seem to lay me under, to reply to them.

It is true, that I desire Colonel Fremont's success against Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan. And why should I not? His private character is as fair as theirs. I am glad that in this respect they are all unexceptionable. His talents are of a high order. If not as high as theirs, they are nevertheless such as eminently theirs, they are nevertheless such as eminently fit him for both civil and military rule. Is he inferior to them in learning? He probably is—for, compared with them, he is a young man. But young as he is, he has given ample proofs of sound scholarship and broad knowledge. Is it thought necessary that the President should be a Protestant? I see not why it should be. With me, it is all one whether the candidate is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant a foreigness. With me, it is all one whether the candidate is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, a foreigner or a native. But Colonel Fremont is a Protestant; and the lie to the contrary is as base and naked a lie as was ever manufactured by lying politicians. Has Colonel Fremont done less than Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore for his country? He has done much more; and I love to see it awaken the enthusiastic gratitude of his countrymen. Not to be grateful for what his unsurpassed enterprise, energy, and hardihood, have accomplished, would betray a strange insensibility to uncommon merit.

For many years, the public mind has been aroused to the evils of intemperance, land monopoly, and Slavery. There are passages in Col. Fremont's military history, which prove his appreciation of the principles of temperance; and his "expeditions were conducted on temperance principles." For aught I know, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore are also the friends of temperance. Colonel Fremont openly advocates one of the great measures of the land-reformers—the free distribution of the public lands among the landless. But I am not seem to the seem of the great measures of the public lands among the landless.

vocates one of the great measures of the land-reformers—the free distribution of the public lands among the landless. But I am not aware that either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan does so. In regard to Slavery, Colonel Fremont speaks altogether differently from his rivals— they in a way to please the South, and he in a way to displease it; they in a way to offend the North, and he in a way to gratify it. Col. Fremont says that he is "inflexibly opposed to its extension on this Continent beyond its present limits." Were Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore to say as much, or anything like as much—indeed, were it not known that they would permit its extension, they would neither of them get one electoral vote in all the slave States. As it is, Colonel Fremont will not get one in those States. Happily, on the other hand, he will probably get all the electoral votes of all the Northern States, and perhaps of California also.

And now to return to my voting. And now to return to my voting. The candidate is rare for whom I feel at liberty to vote. In 1844, I desired Mr. Clay's success against Mr. Polk, but I could not vote for him. In 1848, I wished Mr. Van Buren to get a greater vote than either General Cass or General Taylor, but I could not vote for him. In 1852, I should have rejoiced to see my esteemed friend John P. Hale, come out ahead of both Gen Scott and Gen. Pierce; nevertherless, as he held that Slavery is law, I could not vote even for him. And now, in 1856, I shall probably vote for no Presidential candidate. Related as they are to the question of Slavery, I certainly can more. Nor can I well vote for the Abolition Abolitionists richly deserve to lose my vote for their candidate, were it only to punish them for nominating him against his strong remonstrances, and for setting him up so often to be maligned and laughed at. Other Abolitionists should be willing to take their turn to be laughed at for getting a few dozen votes out o a few millions, and to be scornfully and angri

by dealt with for presuming to be in nomina-tion. Then, as to Colonel Fremont, although I shall take sincere pleasure in seeing him beat Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore, it nevertheless is not probable that I shall vote for him I allow myself to vote for no man who ac knowledges Slavery to be law. Whether the candidate does or does not agree with me, that there is no Slavery in the Federal Constitution I regard as comparatively immaterial. But if he admits that the highest crime against God and man is capable of being clothed with the obligations and sacredness of law, I cannot vote for him. If he so far confounds wrong with right, as to admit the legality of Slavery—if he has such false views of law as to admit that it can extend its protection over the most sweeping piracy—and if his ear is so heavy that he cannot hear, in the voices of season and that he cannot hear, in the voices of mason and religion, their sentence of outlawry against Slavery—then I cannot vote for him. Now, fear ing that Colonel Fremont does, in commun-with the great mass of Anti-Slavery men, re-gard enactments and decrees for Slavery as law—real, valid, obligatory law—and fearing too, that, notwithstanding he has all the teach ableness of an honest man, he can hardly be educated out of this depth of error in the short time that remains before the election—I consequently fear that I shall not be able to vote for him. * * *

I trust that my words do not imply that the Federal Constitution is Pro-Slavery. It can bear such a construction only at the expense of all sound and settled principles of interpretation. The Constitution speaks not one word for Slavery. It could not speak one word for any crime, and especially for the greatest crime, without speaking expressly, clearly, certainly

I quoted from Colonel Fremont, to show his I quoted from Colones Fremont, to snow his strong opposition to the extension of Slavery. I have done him injustice, if, stopping with that quotation, I have left the impression that he is not opposed to its existence also. He is the enemy of all Slavery. * * *

nation in favor of Colonel Fremont. I did resign it to the Convention that gave it to me; and the Convention unanimously refused to accept the resignation. But how could my being out of the way help Colonel Fremont's election? Another person would immediately be put in my place. The Abolitionists would not consent to be without a candidate; for, although they do not nominate to elect, they nevertheless believe, that to nominate is one I am called on every day to resign my nomi-nation in favor of Colonel Fremont. I did renevertheless believe, that to nominate is one efficient means of spreading the knowledge and hastening the adoption of their great, and heavenly, and one day triumphant principles.

Again: what is to be feared for Colonel Free posterity of their inalienable rights. So it was posterity of their inalienable rights. Again: what is to be feared for Colonel Fre-mont, from this handfull of uncompromising Abolitionists? It is not probable that they will have electoral tickets, except in New York and Ohio; and it is not probable that in either of these States they will cast more than a couple of hundred votes. But I shall be disappointed if Colonel Fremont does not get in each of these States tens of thousands of votes more than either of his rivals. Possibly, there will be an Abolition electoral ticket in Illingis. It be an Abolition electoral ticket in Illinois. It would get perhaps fifty or a hundred votes. But should it get five thousand, it would not endanger Colonel Fremont's success in a State so decidedly Republican.

These few Abolitionists who refuse to vote for Colonel Fremont are, after all, to be numbered among the most effective helpers of his election. No other equal number of persons are doing more than they to swell that flood of Anti-Slavary feeling on which slavar Colonel

the public mind with their radical doctrines; and then, whether they shall or shall not vote, or however they shall vote, Colonel Fremont will have been a great gainer, and Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan will have been great losars by them.

I referred to Kansas. A bloody fight for her seems inevitable, unless the North shall decline it. The South will not be found wanting. And

only a few weeks ago, I was pretty nure that the North, too, would not be found wanting. Berhaps I overrated the North. Perhaps she has lain so long at the feet, and under the feet, of Slavery, as to make the recovery of her

when we see Kansas barred on every a against all emigration from the free States, in yet the spirit of these States rising to no high pitch of indignation than to resolve to the against the outrage. Voting, as against the ting, is very well; and for Kansas's sake, to ting, is very well; and he had be glad to a the whole nation's sake, I shall be glad to a Colonel Fremont's vote exceed Mr. Buchana and Mr. Fillmore's. But to wait to vote again the the communications of the colonial state. guns and swords, that the enemy is now using is the refuge of cowardice and the play of full and money—mer and money now. And a cruelly mock her with promises of our balls three months hence, and with promises or right-minded President seven months ha But before seven months—yes, and not is probably before three months—force will have decided the contest, and given Kansas either the North or to the South.

sas would not be diverted from the only man of saving her. If Kansas is lost to Freedon the hopes and fears and cowardice and coppromises, of those whose anxiety to serie at the ballot box blinds them to the only we consider that he will largely account for that he company that he will largely account for that he company the saving her will largely account for that he company the saving her will largely account for that he company the saving her will largely account for that he company the saving her will largely account for that he can be saving her will largely account for that he can be saving her will largely account for that he can be saving her will largely account the saving her will largely account to the saving her will be saving her will be saving her will largely account to the saving her will be saving h of saving her, will largely account for that he t is not uncharitable to add, that, with son of these politicians, the anxiety is to serve the selves quite as much as to serve Kansas, * * But the true question is not, what is the per of Mr. Fillmore and Colonel Fremont on S very, but what is their present on that subject And here we find that, whilst Colonel Freme has outgrown his Pro-Slavery education, w has outgrown his Fro-blavery education, it.
Fillmore has apostatized from his Anti-Slavery
education. That whilst Colonel Fremont is
boldly ascending the Anti-Slavery ladder, and
may ere long reach the Abolition or top round.
Mr. Fillmore has descended it, and found his
homes and his homes among Par Slavery. home and his hopes among Pro-Slavery con-panions and Pro-Slavery interests. Coloni Fremont could not travel through the South without being murdered for his But were Mr. Fillmore to repeat his Souther visit, he would be as much carcessed and fesses for his Pro-Slavery, as he was in his form visit. Every Free State man in Kanas won rejoice in Colonel Fremont's election. Border Ruffian would rejoice in Mr. Fillme Not a single Abolitionist will vote for Mr. Fillmore.
Not a single Abolitionist will vote for Mr. Fillmore.
Ninety-nine in a hundred of them will
vote for Col. Fremont, and even the hundred
will prefer his election to that of Mr. Bucham

or Mr. Fillmore. * * *
One of Mr. Delavan's objections to Cole Fremont is, that he is " not the true repres ative of a Free Soil party." Infinitely ludi is this concern for the Republican or Free S party, in one who had just turned his back upo it, to join a Pro-Slavery party. But not less dicrous is the necessary implication of Me Delavan's position and language, that he re gards Mr. Fillmore as "the true representation a Free Soil party." Strange con "a Free Soil party" must be have, who regard the guiltiest of all the guilty servants of i Another of Mr. Delavan's objections to 0 Fremont is, that he is a sectional candid Let us look into this objection, which is used not only by Mr. Delavan, but by ten thousand others, including even Mr. Fillmore himself I greatly mistake, if we shall not find it to b altogether groundless, and fit only to decei the superficial, and to stimulate prejudice. admit that Col. Fremont is a sectional can date; and I also admit that I am sorry for It is wrong that he should be a sectional ca-didate. But is he to blame for it? Not at all by refusing to vote for him. She regards him as so thoroughly, intensely, and efficiently fa-ti-Slavery, that she will not give him a single

There was one way, and only one way, for him to avoid being a sectional candidate. That to about to be Pre-Slavery. Then he would have been supported by both the North and the South—by Southern slaveholders and by North. ern doughfaces. Does Mr. Delavan really mean that he would have had Colonel Fremont give up his Anti-Slavery, for the sake of gating Southern votes, and of losing the name of a sectional candidate? * * *

Mr. William Goodell, New York.

ence of the New York Tribune. LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 17, 1856. The past week (this is Sundny) has been not the least eventful one in our history as a Territory; and to-day, strange as it may appear, although there was no battle fought, was the

most exciting one of the week. A little before noon, Gov. Shannon, Major Sedgwick, of the United Staves cavalry, and Dr. Roderigue, a citizen of Lecompton, and few others, came into town, and "put up" a the Cincinnati. A council was immediate held between them and a few of the Free State leaders, with closed doors, which conneil lasted five or six hours. In the mean time, a large crowd of men had collected in and around the hotel, to hear the result of the council, and to ascertain, if possible, what was going on. length, about 6 o'clock in the evening, Color Walker, one of the Free State leaders, came of in front of the hotel, and stated that a peace agreement had been made, the terms of which will more properly appear in Governor Shar

non's speech.
After Colonel Walker got through with his of the piazza, and addressed the crowd. It looks very thin, and apparently care-worn, as more so than the last time I saw him, about week after the sack of Lawrence; but he has been so often described, it would be out of place o say aword here, only that he was sober.

Fellow-cichens: I appear before you to-day under very ex-ordinary circumstances, and I ask your attention for a few moments to a few remarks in relation to them. I came down here to-day for the phose of adjusting these difficulties, if possible; d I regret as much as any man can, as much along man within the sound of my voice, the existing of these difficulties.

I wish, too, to set myself risk before the people of Lawrence. I have been beduced and misrepresented through the press; y motives—those which heretofore have accused me—have either been misunderstood or posely aspersed, and things have been said of the posely aspersed. I desire now to me which never happened. I desire now to say, while I remain in office, that I have never done a single act but what I believed would best subserve the interests of the whole people. God knows I have no ill feelings against and

of Liberty; and the result was, a glorious riumple of arms, and the security to themselves and to posterity of their inalienable rights. So it was in the war of 1812; so it was in the war with Mexico. The North fought side by side with the South, and the stars and stripes floated each time over a conquering nation. As shall we steep our hands in our brothers blothers? I A voice. "Give we had. Resher and shall we steep our hands in our brothers' blood here? [A voice—"Give us back Barber, and others that were murdered." Cries of "Order," "Corder," "Law and order." Another voice—"Don't insult the Covernor," "Go on."]

I came down here for purposes of peace, of try and adjust a serious difficulty between its people now in this Territory. In a few days, my successor will be among the people of the Territory; and I desire now to say that the few days which remain of my continuance in office. will be devoted to further peace and harmon and to the carrying out, as far as in me lies, final settlement of this agreement will be those will be succeeded by peace and prosperly and happiness to all. Only let the people has these invaluable blessings, and the bones

and others certify statement. We ha office of the Natio Chicago, stating th the Burlington and one thousand Kan fare from Chicago ent termination of bree dollars. Fro grants can travel vance. The National K

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ton—five in number—and to use the military force, under the command of Major Sedgwick, to repel any armed body of men who shall be found in the Territory for any other than peaceful purposes. I also agree to deliver over to Major Sedgwick the cannon taken from Lawrence on the 21st of May last, said cannon to be subject to the order of Captain Walker. On the other hand, you agree to deliver up the nineteen or twenty prisoners which you hold, and set them at liberty. [Here he was interrupted by a great many questions, explanations, &c. When order was restored, he proceeded.] Fellow-citizens of Lawrence, before leaving you, I desire to express my earnest desire for your health, happiness, and prosperity. Farewell!

As soon as this speech was finished, Captain

health, happiness, and prosperity. Farewell!
As soon as this speech was finished, Captain Bell, formerly of Illinois, and Captain Cutter, formerly of Boston, made some remarks explanatory of the terms of this verbal treaty. The five prisoners alluded to are those arrested by deputy sheriff Fane, so that it will be seen Governor Shannon virtually ignores the bogus laws at last. We thought it would finally come to this, but not so soon. The Free State men gave Governor Shannon the greatest attention gave Governor Shannon the greatest attention throughout. There was a good deal of cheer throughout. I note was a good deal of cherring, and most of our men were satisfied with the terms of the agreement; but it remains to be seen how faithfully they will be carried out by his Excellency.

POTTER.

NEW ROUTE TO KANSAS.

reyance.

The National Kansas Aid Committee are is rumored that one Friend in a distant part making great exertions for the promotion of has been shot, but not mortally wounded." Thayer, Esq., of Worcester, Massachusetts, as their general agent to canvass and organize the "The victory, of Endurance born." their general agent to canvass and organize the States, in order to raise money and promote

The train has passed over the body of Fillmore; and an old Buck, with the face of a This is beginning with the right spirit. Later been subjected; and, as many have been delief that the State will vote for the Republican minees. We are glad to see that the resoluere of the right stamp.

We have just received a circular from the State convention of the party, to meet on the th day of August, for the purpose of nomting candidates for the various offices to be ed at the next annual election. Doubtless, news of the utter route of Fillmore in the th, when it reaches California, will greatly

QUALITY OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

On the 4th of August, Mr. Cragin, of New pshire, delivered a speech in the House of entatives, on the great issues of the day, ete with historical and statistical informawhich should be in the hands of every . While its mild and courteous tone will der it acceptable to political opponents, n to Southerners, its clear and forcible stateent of principles, and its fair deductions from atrovertible facts, cannot fail to carry contion to every honest mind. The following trations of the inequalities resulting from representation in Congress of some three ousand millions of slave "property," are pe-

Extract of the Speech of Mr. Cragin. The principle of allowing parts of a natio olitical power in proportion to the number of en they hold is bondage, is so undemocratic d detrimental to liberty, that I am surprise at any man outside the privileged State

be States to which it now applies.

By the Constitution of the United States, in e apportionment of Representatives to Connen. Under this provision of the Constitu-ion, from 1789 to 1792, the South gained Representatives; from 1795 to 1813, she gained 14; from 1813 to 1823, she gained 19; from 823 to 1833, the gain was 22; from 1833 to 843 the gain was 25. At this moment, the uth has 30 additional members upon this or on account of this principle. The present ratio of representation is 93,731. he free States have 144, and the slave States

Representatives. The free white popular of the free States in 1850 was 13,438,667 The free States have 144 Representatives of

gor, or, on an average, one Represent-for 93,745 free white inhabitants; the a the way this principle works.

The next Presidential election, the free

s will have 176 electoral votes, or, on an age, one electoral vote for 76,356 free a manifestation. The slave States will have will have 20 electoral votes as a

contrast even more unequal than in egate. For instance, South Carolina opulation of 274,567, and siz Rep

23d ult., contains a letter from our friend, Richard Mendenhall, dated at Crescent Hill, near Ossawatemie, Kansas, 27th of 7th month. After stating that there are now some twenty families of the Society of Friends scattered over the Territory, whose situation owing to the actual state of war between the Free State settlers and the ruffian invaders from Missouri, Georgia, and South Carolina, may well be sup-posed one of great trial and difficulty, the writer

says:

"Under the present excited and unsettled state of things in Kansas, it is not likely that other Friends will soon join us by immigration, and we do not feel at liberty to leave the Ter-NEW ROUTE TO KANSAS.

We have received a circular, undertaking to show that the nearest route to Kansas, from Chicago, is by Burlington and Mount Pleasant, Iowa. According to this statement, which is aigued by the President and Superintendent of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, the distance from Chicago to Nebraska City is 501 miles. By Iowa city, the distance is 603 miles. The Governor (James W. Grimes) and others certify to the correctness of the statement. We have received a letter from the office of the National Kansas Committee at Chicago, stating that free tickets are given on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad for one thousand Kansas emigrants; and that the fare from Chicago to Mount Pleasant, the present entermination of the road, is thus reduced to three dollars. From Mount Pleasant, the emigrants can travel in stages or by private conveyance.

emigration. Their main purpose is to raise The Friends in Kansas, while strongly symfunds—first, to retain in Kansas the Free State pathizing with their Free State neighbors, and settlers there; second, to induce the return of sharing in their privations, sacrifices, and danthe absentees; third, to induce actual settlers ger, cannot join them in a resort to arms, for from the free States to go into the Territory as self-defence. They can only abide the consefast as possible. They have appointed Eli quences of a faithful adherence to their princi-

A resolute non-compliance with the atrocious laws of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, a firm maintenance of their testimony against REPUBLICANISM IN CALIFORNIA .- We have Slavery, and such exertions to ameliorate the heering accounts of the prospects of the Re- horrors of the strife in which their neighbors ablican cause in California. On the 19th are involved, as Christian charity and love may July, an immense meeting was held in San dictate, may expose them to insult, persecution, Francisco, to ratify the nominations of Fre- and outrage; but we fervently trust that they mont and Dayton. The greatest enthusiasm may be enabled, through Divine assistance, to prevailed. The Pacific railroad is a prominent remain where their lot has been providentially element in the contest. The banner displayed on the occasion of this meeting had a good picture of a train of cars painted on it. The offer another salutary example of the power comotive was appropriately named Fremont. and efficacy of passive resistance to evil-the martyr's unresistable might of meekness.

There is, beyond a doubt, at this time, a gree distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, is amount of destitution and suffering among the standing on the track, just before the cow- Kansas emigrants, growing out of the harasscatcher, all unconscious of his imminent peril. ing Pro-Slavery invasions to which they have poses of military defence or preparation, it has occurred to us that, by means of these Friends in Kansas, a safe channel might be opened for tions adopted at the ratification meeting, and the sentiments prevalent with the Republicans, the Territory. We have no doubt the Friends alluded to would cheerfully undertake, and faithfully discharge, the duties of almoners of publican State Central Committee, calling the free-will offerings of all who sympathize with them in their trying and painful position.

> THE WAY TO DO IT .- The Legislature of the State of Texas has appropriated tifty thousand dollars for the purpose of sending emigrants to Kansas. This is characteristic of the boldness of the South, and everybody acquiesces in its propriety, because it is boldly done. No Northern State has dared to take such a step. It Massachusetts had appropriated five hundred thousand, instead of merely chartering a private company, Kansas would now have been fre beyond contingency. But she limpingly gave charter to an Emigrant Aid Society, and howl was raised as loud as if Northern cannot were planted in front of the Capitol.

We thank Texas for the precedent. New York can appropriate a million easier than Texas fifty thousand. Let all the Northern States make appropriations as large in propor tion to their means as Texas has done, and Kansas can be filled up with half a million of free citizens in twelve months. The city of New York raises annually more revenue than any three of the slave States, and Boston can ar eclipse any one of them.

ELY MOORE-AN EXPLANATION.-The New York Tribune and Times contain a letter from Ely Moore, an old politician of New York, written from Kansas, in which he denies certain charges, which he says the correspondents those papers have made against him.

The matter is easily explained. There is seavenworth a notorious character, as we happen to know, of the same name-a young ma who was concerned in the murder of Brown and who in May last shot at a man in Leaven worth, while the Congressional Committee was in session there. He is regarded as the worst character in Leavenworth, and is the ringleader in every villany which is perpetrated in that community.

It is not at all improbable that Ely Moure

the demagogue, is fully acquainted with the career of Ely Moore, the ruffian, but chooses to identify himself with him, in order to three suspicion upon the reports of the Kansas Cor-respondents of the Tribune and Times.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND. settlement of the Central American Question— Treaty between Honduras and Great Britain— The Musquito Protectional Abandoned.

By the steamship Herman, arrived at this port from Southampton, we have dates to Aug. 15, 1856. The Central American question has been definitely settled. So far as Hondurus is concernen, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herran, Plenipotentiary of Honduras, in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist—

1st. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce.

tors, who are to be appointed in the same man ner with those charged with similar duties in

Honduras.
Such is the final result of the Central Amer ican imbroglio, and we cannot doubt but that it will prove satisfactory to all parties interested, with the possible exception of Guatemala. New York Evening State Register.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Second Session. Tuesday, August 26, 1856.

Mr. Crittenden asked leave to introduce a bill o alter and amend the Nebraska and Kansas t. Mr. Biggs objected to its reception, when

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he will intro-duce it to-morrow.

Mr. Weller introduced the bill of which he Mr. Weller introduced the bill of which he gave notice yesterday. He observed that he was willing to do all in his power to obviate the existing difficulties. The House had, in a different form, expressed their dissent from the laws of the Kansas Legislature, and he agreed with that body that these laws, or some of them, violate not only the organic law, but the Constitution of the United States. He was therefore anxious to wice these objections laws out ore anxious to wipe these obnoxious laws out of the statute book, as infamous and atrocious in their character. He was the more ready to take this step, being the chairman of the Com-mittee on Military Affairs, and of course anxious that that right arm of the public defence should receive proper sustenance. He thought there would be no difficulty in passing the Army ap-

opriation bill.

Mr. Biggs moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Wilson desired to offer an amendment and Mr. Biggs withdrew his motion for that

arpose.

Mr. Wilson then moved to amend the bill by dding an additional section, declaring null and void the 151st chapter of the laws of Kansas,

treason or other political offences, are wrong-fully detained, and directs their immediate re-lease. It further directs the Governor of Kan-sas to order an election in said Territory on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, at which time all persons who were actual bona fide residents of the Territory on the first of May, 1856, shall be entitled to vote, and shall be eligible to election. Members of both branches of the Legislature shall chosen, the election to be according to an anumeration and an apportionment to be or-dered by said Governor. A Delegate to Con-gress shall also be chosen, as also sheriffs, propate judges, county commissioners, clerks, re-orders, &c. False swearing at any election porders, &c. I have swearing at any election is declared perjury, to be punished by imprisonment for not less than three nor more than twelve months, and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dolars; and ten days after the election, all perns chosen shall be eligible to enter upon thei

duties, to the exclusion of all persons now claiming such authority.

Mr. Eayard regarded Mr. Weller's bill as of no more effect than a declaration of rights, and as such he could vote for it, but under no cirwhich would bring him into conflict with the udiciary, or their action as to the legality of carticular laws. - He could never consent to an particular laws. He could never consent to any proposition to modify or restrain the power vested by the Constitution in the Executive. He was free to admit, at the same time, that some of the laws of Kansas were shocking to the moral sense of the community, and there were some which invaded natural rights. Such laws he was willing, by a declaration of rights, to abrogate, because that was the only way in which Congress could act; but the proposition of the House to prevent their execution by the President, without wiping them from the statute-book, could be defended on no sound principles of constitutional legislation.

Mr. Mason voted for and approved of the bill passed in May, 1854, to organize the Territories of

ute-book, could be defended on no sound principles of constitutional legislation.

Mr. Mason voted for and approved of the bill passed in May, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska, and Kansas, because it gave the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. This bill proposed to undo that work, and to prescribe how far they should be free to make their own institutions as they please, and in what respects they should not be thus free. This proposition did not meet his approbation. It seemed to be introduced now as a concession to the House, which had engrafted a measure that they knew to be obnoxious to the Senate upon almost every one of the appropriation bills, and insisted upon, it to the defeat of the bill making provision for the support of the army. He would move to lay upon the table every proposition of that kind, until those who were endeavoring to carry into effect their revolutionary purposes should be reduced to submission, and be forced to desist from their efforts to overthrow the Government. After the Army bill was passed, if it should pass at all, he would listen and deligent to the defent of the bill passed in May, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska, and Kansas, because it gave the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own was, the list of the submission, and to prescribe how far they should not be takes when the always said. Ever since his injury, he has been going to be quite well in two weeks; that this is what he always said. Ever since his injury, he has been going to be quite weeks; but when he rises from his chair, he takes hold of the table. His gait, at a first glance, appears that of a man of ninety years of age; but, watching him a while, I felt well in two weeks; but when he rises from his chair, he takes hold of the table. His gait, at a first glance, appears that of a man of ninety years of age; but, watching him a while, I felt well in two weeks; but when he rises from his chair, he takes hold of the ta

revolutionary purposes should be reduced to desist from their efforts to overthrow the Government. After the Army bill was passed, if it should pass at all, he would listen and deliberate upon their propriety; but never until then would he entertain the subject for a moment. He moved that the bill and amendments lie on the table.

Mr. Weller urged him to withdraw that motion, as he wished to speak on the subject; and it was withdrawn. Mr. Weller said he was one of the last who would sympathize with the House in its factious course upon the Army bill; but the only object which he had in view was to do what the Senate did some three or

The majority of the committee, Messrs. Simmons, Pettit, and Edie, say the evidence shows that the "party who first resorted to the use of personal chastisement for words spoken offensively was Mr. McMullin, as he was the offensively was Mr. Incauliti, as he was a first who resorted to threats and the use of threatening gestures with his hands or fists. The language and manner of Mr. Granger had been certainly provoking, though probably not intended to be so, but his acts had shown no ymptoms of an intention to resort to violence, or a disposition to attack Mr. McMullin other-

or a disposition to attack Mr. McMullin otherwise than by words."

The minority, however—Messrs. Smith of Virginia, and Fuller of Maine—say that Mr. Granger voluntarily entered into the conversation going on between two gentlemen, in its character offensive to no one, and with a manner conspicuously rude, and in language insulting and profane; and in so doing accompanied it with restrictions and without never the section of the section o panied it with gesticulations, and, without ne-cessity, rudely pushed aside or struck down the hands or arm of Mr. McMullin. ands or arm of Mr. McMullin.
The reports were laid on the table.
Mr. Letcher offered a resolution, which was
eferred to the committee on printing, "that

ten thousand extra copies of the report and evidence in the case of Simmons, for and on behalf of Mr. Granger vs. McMullin, be printed for the use of members of the House." [This gave rise to much merriment.]
Mr. Harris, of Maryland, made an unsuccessfu effort to proceed at once to consider the unfin-ished business of last session.

ished business of last session.

Mr. Wakeman offered a resolution, the object of which was to make a proper deduction from the pay of members who, by reason of "pairing off," shall decline to act or vote in the Pending which, the House, at a few minutes of 2 o'clock, adjourned.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SWISSYALE, August 23, 1856. With many thousands of Mr. Sumner's friends Mr. Wilson then moved to amend the bill by adding an additional section, declaring null and void the 161st chapter of the laws of Kansas, being an act to punish offences against slave property; together with such other provisions of said laws as recognise or protect Slavery as a legalized institution in said Territory; together with all provisions to abolish official oaths, other than those specified in the organic act; or which require any test with regard to Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, to be applied to attorneys, jurors, or voters; or which subgent the right of habeas corpus; or which allow any other than actual residents of that Territory to vote; or which punish citizens of that Territory by chaining them together, and exposing them to labor on the public works, or causing balls and chains of iron to be attached to them.

It also further declares it to be the deliberate opinion of Congress that all persons under arrest in said Territory, under indictment for treason or other political offences are wrong-freedom or the public works, or causing balls and restricted to a said the spirit which impels us all to seek his presence in the spect has been constantly circulated about him. It also further declares it to be the deliberate opinion of Congress that all persons under arrest in said Territory, under indictment for treason or other political offences, and next has been informing us all the spirit which impels us all to seek his presence in the soleck his presence in the soleck his about him has been to the said of he could only get into the citadel of his foes, and hurt them hissing into their faces! Kansas, Kansas, And her wrongs—if he could for he kansas, there is near the reconstantly circulated about him. At a conrage, which could not stoop to assault so frail a thing as a human of somewhere, has been with him, and a conrage, which could not stoop to assault so frail at him he with he with the could only get into the citadel of his feece of the match in the report of the provisions of the report Western Pennsylvania, I have long resisted the spirit which impels us all to seek his present

friends, and I resolved to go at once and see what it all meant.

I found him at the private residence of Dr. Jackson, whom, with his amiable wife, I have for some years claimed as personal friends; and I remained with them two days, to find out the secret of the conflicting accounts of his health. The Rev. Mr. Furness, of Philadelphia, is staying with him; he has been his compan-ion a greater part of the time since he left Washington. He consulted Dr. Wistar, of Phil-adelphia, who gave it as his opinion that there was serious danger of a chronic congestion of the brain, and recommended Cape May. He went there, and returned to Phhiladelphia nothwent there, and returned to Philiadelphia noth-ing better, when Dr. Wistar insisted upon Al-leghany Mountain air; and, wishing to avoid the publicity of a hotel, he took lodgings at Dr. Jackson's private residence. The Doctor is a Democrat and most accomplished surgeon, and

says he thinks there is blood now settled or congested in the vessels of the membrane which lines the brain-pan, but that with plenty of mountain air, generous diet, and esercise, it will be gradually absorbed, and he be restored to his full vigor.

For the two days I was there, I watched Mr.

Sumner closely, bringing to bear upon his case a thirty years' experience of frequent and sometimes long periods of nursing the sick, and think there is ample room for the worst apprehensions of his friends. He rides on horse-back, over the roughest mountain paths, twelve or fourteen miles a day, and returns with a good appetite for dinner; but a walk of a quarter of a mile prostrates him very much. Prior to this injury, he was considered the best pedestrian in Washington, and ten or twelve miles was only pleasant exercise to him.

He has all the impatience of ordinary

in illness, or in the prospect of restraint, and assures everybody that he is doing very well, feels very well, is quite strong, and will surely be able to go to Washington in two weeks.

Mr. Burlingame assures me, with tears in his

Settlement of the Gentral American Question—Treaty between Honduras and Great Stritting—The Musquito Protectional Abandened.

By the steamship Herman, arrived at this port from Southampton, we have detect to Aug.

15, 1856. The Central American question has been definitely settled. So far as Honduras is concernen, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herman, Plenipotentiary of Honduras, in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist—Investment of Honduras, and for the adjustment of all claims of Stritish subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) tribes within the Territories recognised as pertaining to Honduras; and SA. A convention for the restoration to Bay Islands.

The convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands is that which, from the circum, stance of their occupantor, the settlement of Honduras, and for the extinction of the Gaptin and Sa. A convention for the restoration to Bay Islands is that which, from the circum, stance of their occupantor, it is the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating, op besident of the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restora-in the laws were under the British occupancy, the preparation of Honduras, only stipulating, op beside the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restora-in the House.

of the brain, and that by it the words for which the world is waiting have been expended on three drunken men. One of the scars upon his head has still a red, angry appearance, and if his face was turned up at the time of the assault, his intended murderer must have been very much above him, for the scars are on the back part of the top of his head; and this red wound must have been inflicted while his head lay with the face downward. It must have required a very forcible blow to open the scalp through the masses of coarse, strong hair with which his head is crowned. "That head, so comely, and so wise," in every lineament of

done in person in New York or any other city. Those contemplating purchasing in that direction would do well to cut this department out. and preserve it for reference.

nation to a sense of the value of her liber

and the hideousness of the monster iniquity she has so long nurtured in her life blood.

Those mistaken friends of his who would fair

not discern the slightest symptom of chagrin or mortification—no sense of the dishonor which so many attach to the blow unrevenged. I asked him if he would have defended himself

against whom the armies of Heaven gird on their armor—may look for telling blows from his

good right arm, should he get strength to wield

patient wish, and throw himself into the front of Freedom's battle, nobody can wish more

earnestly than I; but my hope is very much saddened by seeing him take these cautious steps, which appear to fall upon the top of the

pedestrian's brain, and to know that only such have been allowed to him for the last three

Our readers will recollect that so great was

he demand for our old series of Facts for the

People, that the surplus edition left of it, after

We have now to announce that, having on

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der them, for 35 cents a copy. The work forms

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President's Message, relating to Kansas.

Sectionalism and Republicanism-An Ed

can Association of Washington,

the true policy of its supporters.

Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855.

at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855.

Hon. George W. Julian,

a neat volume of 192 pages. It contains-

the supply of regular subscribers, was soon ex

hausted.

n ten chapters,

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

That he may soon be able to realize his

which his head is crowned. "That head, so comely, and so wise," in every lineament of which the "white soul" speaks so eloquently. One does not easily consent to see it so, that it should be beaten with a bludgeon; but it was One who had "done no violence," and in whose mouth there was no deceit, who was "stricken, smitten, for the iniquities of us all;" and if the Son of God was not too precious to be delivered up to the utmost indignities and violence from brutal men, that degenerate nations might be brought to see the beauty of holiness and hideousness of sin, Charles Sumner is not too costly a sacrifice to bring this nation to a sense of the value of her liberties, BANKS AND BANKERS.

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CIEORGE E. L. HYATT. Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl street, of (near Chatham,) New York, has now in store, and is constantly receiving, a well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and price will prove satisfactory to Merchants and Purchaers generally who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, in new Designs; Superior English and American Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade. Also Twilled and Plain Venettan Hall and Stair Carpets. Oil Cloths, in width from 2 to 24 feet, in various qualities. Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door Mats of different sorts. Table and Plain Ocovers of Choice Patterns. 4-1, 5-4, and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings. Window Shades of desirable styles. Stair Coverings, Stair Rods, and other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores. He is also Agent for Selling Carbetts, which are in quality, style, and colors, equal to any goods made; also, agent for Selling Carpets, which are in quality, style, and colors, equal to any goods made; also, agent for selling Barber's Prison made Brussels Three-Ply, Ingrain and Veattian Carpets, and Rugs. All will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to. if it had been possible.

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To Dr. Jackson's suggestion, that the same principle which permitted him to defend himself when attacked, should induce him to punish the offence, he promptly explained the difference between self-defence and revenge. He appears to have no idea, however remote, of personal enmity in the matter; but, if he was only able to deliver one more speech! His brain is throbbing with pent thunderbolts; and if he could only get into the citadel of his foes, and hurl them hissing into their faces! Kansas, Kansas, and her wrongs—if he could

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torial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York. A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the Distric of Columbia.

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without the least confidence in its efficacy, I found ifficulty almost entirely removed, before one bottle wased up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and a With respect, yours, truly, Mr. S. W. Fowle.

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.
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of tion is made is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed interoceanic railway through Honduras.

Such are the terms of the Arrangement between Great Britain and Honduras, and it will only require the approval of the Legislatuse of the Monduras and the M there in their respective departments of business, and whose proprietors are to be relied on for doing the handsome thing, whether receiving orders in person or by mail. It is always a natural question in the minds of intendent purchasers, both wholesale and retail, where they can buy the best articles at the lowest prices. There is no question but that New York city is the National Depot of all kinds of goods, in their newest and cheapest state; and we are certain that the establishments represented in the price of the parameter. A substituting the content of the company, No. 356 Broadway, New York. Orders and inquiries per mail promptly attended to. H. Q. Hawley, President. N. Aubin, Secretary. ments of business, in that city, and consequently in America. Their proprietors are known to be enterprising and liberal minded business men, governed in all their dealings strictly by the rules of mercantile honor. Any of them will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders by mail or otherwise; and we are ready to guaranty that every order by mail will be filled as satisfactorily in every respect as it could be

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEMOCRACY IN JACKSON'S TIME.

We present below the speeches and writings which were prevalent in General Jackson's administration among his Southern supporters. We would particularly call the attention of Pennsylvania Democrats to them. It is confessed, on all hands, that these views are no longer tolerated in the South, and that those who venture to reiterate them are branded as traitors, and baoished from Southern soil. Now, does the Democracy of Pennsylvania stand by the free principles prevalent in Jackson's time, or do they prefer the modern doctrine of the Richmond Enquirer, that Free Society is a failure, and that Slavery—even white Slavery—is of Divine origin? That is the question.

We begin with a speech of the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, the present chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

James Faulkner, the present chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. He is now a member from Virginia, and, we are sorry to say, has totally abandoned the noble ground assumed in this speech. But one thing s certain, viz: that since his conversion to Slavery, he has never made a speech that has ever been heard of outside of his Congressional district; and it is equally certain, that if his name goes down to posterity, it will be in connection with this speech. Slavery has been moral death to the bright career of fame which began to open before him. We commend this speech as able and statesmanlike, and no intelgent man can read it without feeling that it is truer now than when it was delivered. It was prophetic, and we now see results of the sysem which were then but the shadows of coming evil. But the end is not yet. Greater evils impend, unless something is done to arrest

This speech was delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates, January 20, 1832, "On the policy of the State with respect to her Slave

"Sir, there is one point in which I do most sincerely agree with those who are arrayed against me in this discussion. It is, that the against me in this discussion. It is, that the proposed inquiry is one of great delicacy and of transcendent importance. I will go further, and say it is, in my judgment, the most momentous subject of public interest which has ever occupied the deliberations of this body. Indeed, sir, (if I may be pardoned the extravagance of the expression,) I will say, notwithstanding the horror with which the inquiry is regarded by some gentlemen, it is the only subject which at this time, and under the present attitude of affairs in Virginia, is worthy of ent attitude of affairs in Virginia, is worthy of the serious gravity of legislation. When and upon what previous occasion did a question so grand, so all-pervading in its consequences, absorb the consideration of this House? The Revolution which agitated this Commonwealth Revolution which agitated this Commonwealth fifty years ago, great and important as it was, involved in its results but a change of our political relations with the mother country. This measure (should it prove successful, and that it must, sooner or later, no individual in this House can reasonably doubt) must involve in its congesquences a moral particular and solitic congesquences. its consequences a moral, physical, and political revolution in this State—a revolution which will be beneficially felt by every great interest in the Commonwealth, and by every slaveholding State upon this Continent. Sir, I care not what may be the feelings of other gentlemen, but I glory that it is given to me to participate but I glory that it is given to me to participate in this measure. I shall ever reckon it among the proudest incidents of my life, that I have contributed my feeble aid to forward a revolution so grand and patriotic in its results. But, sir, at the same time that I do accord with those gentlemen who have preceded me in this debate, on the opposite side of the question, in the all-absorbing magnitude of the topic under consideration, I cannot think, with them, that ount it is not a FIT subject of inquiry Its very importance demands inquiry. Let that inquiry be cautious; let it be deliberate;

et it be guarded; above all, let it be conduc with a sacred regard to the rights of private property, so far at least as those rights can, on an occasion of this sort, be legitimately recognised. But, still, let the inquiry go on.
The People demand it—their safety requires
it. Mystery in State affairs I have always considered impolitic and unwise. It is unsu the genius of this Government, which is based danger, let us know it, and prepare for the worst. If Slavery can be eradicated, in God's name let us get rid of it. If it cannot, let that melancholy fact be distinctly ascertained; and let those who we have been told are now awaiting with painful solicitude the result of your determination, pack up their household gods, and find among the luxuriant forests and prairies of the West that security and repose which their netire lead does not afford. heir native land does not afford. Again, sir, I ask, what new fact has occur-

"Again, sir, I ask, what new tact has occurred—what new light has dawned upon the gentleman from Mecklenburg—that we should be called upon to retrace our course, and to disappoint the hopes which our first manly decision gave? Does not the same evil exist? Is it not increasing? Does not every day give a heavy and portentous cloud above the horizon, extending its deep and sable volumes athwart the sky, and gathering in its impene etrable folds the active materials of elementa war? And, yet, shall we be requested to close our eyes to the danger, and without an effort without even an inquiry—to yield to the impulses of a dark and withering despair? Sir, is this manly legislation? Is it correct—is it honest—legislation? Is it acting with that fidelity to

Sir, if this evil, great as it is, was even "Sir, if this evil, great as it is, was even stationary—if the worthy gentleman from Mecklenburg [Mr. Gholson] could give us any assurance that it would not increase until it reaches a point which it is horrible to contemplate—I might be induced to acquiesce in the course which their pathetic appeals suggest. But, when they know it is otherwise—when they how that each successive billow is detracting from the small space of ground left between us and the angry ocean chafing at our feet—how can they advise us—how can they advise. their own constituents—to remain still, when the next advancing wave may overwhem them

and us in hopeless ruin and desolation?

"Sir, if the gentleman from Mecklenburg wanot satisfied when he submitted his resolution not satisfied when he submitted his resolution, he must now be convinced that this is one of those questions which no parliamentary advoitness can smother. The spirit of Free Inquiry is abroad upon the earth; and Governments and all the institutions connected with them must be sustained, not by any mystical and superstitious reverence for them as existing institutions. must be sustained, not by any mystical and superstitious reverence for them, as existing institutions, but as they are ascertained, after a severe and searching scrutiny, to subserve the great ends of POPULAR weal. The same question which is now convulsing Europe to its centre—which is purifying that most gifted country from the despotism which has for so many centuries hung over it—is, in a somewhat modified shape, operating upon the present inquiry. have we suffered ourselves to be ground into dust, that others may be pampered in luxury and ease? Of what use are crowns and hereditary aristocracies? Do they answer any great end of society? Do they conduce to the happiness of the Prople? So with us the inquiry must be, Is Slavery a beneficial institution? Is the prosperity of a nation promoted by nourishing within her bosom half a million of bondsmen, alien to her in interest, hostile to her in feeling, and prepared, at any favorable moment, to deluge the country in blood, and dance upon the rains of Public Liberty? In other words, Are we better with or without slaves? It must come to that point at last. If Slavery can be sustained as an institution conducive to the great interests of society, it will be tolerated; if not, it must bow before the majesty of that power which is supreme. But air, vain and idle is every effort to strangle this inquiry. As well might you attempt to chain the oreas or start the averaging thunderholts of the Slavery—no sensibly are they felt by inquiry. As well might you attempt to chain

and interests, in all the parts of this widely e tended State, would, I admit, be extremely d sirable. But that uniformity is purchased at too dear a rate, when the bold and intrepid forester of the West must yield to the slothful and de graded African, and those hills and valleys which antil now have re-echoed with the songs and industry of freemen, shall have become converted into desolation and barrenness by the with ering footsteps of Slavery. "Sir, it is to avert any such possible cons

quence to my country, that I, one of the hum-blest, but not the least determined, of the West-ern delegation, have raised my voice for eman-cipation. Sir, tax our lands, vilify our country, carry the sword of extermination through our now defenceless villages: but spare us, I im-lore you, spare us the curse of Slavery, that bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroy-

ot by any patent from God, as the latter gendeman on yesterday assumed, but solely by vir-

iety in which they live.
"But, sir, it is said that society having conprinciple recognised by the law, even in the or-linary course of its adjudications, where the ommunity pays for property which is remove r destroyed because it is a nuisance, and form njurious to that society. There is, I humbly apprehend, no such principle. There is no ob-ligation upon society to continue your right one moment after it becomes injurious to the best interests of society; nor to compensate you for the loss of that, the deprivation of which is de-manded by the safety of the State, and in which eneral benefit you participate as members of the community. Sir, there is to my mind a manicommunity. Sir, there is to my mind a manifest distriction between condemning private property to be applied to some beneficial public purpose, and condemning or removing private property which is ascertained to be a positive wrong to society. It is a distinction which pervades the whole genius of the law; and is founded upon the idea, that any man who holds property injurious to the peace of that society of which he is a member, thereby violates the condition upon the observance of which his right to the preparty is along guarantiad.

"Sir, does not that plan of emancipation which proposes freedom at a future period, and which maranties to the slaveholder the present enguaranties to the slaveholder the present enjoyment and profit of that most pernicious species of property, contain within itself a principle of compensation—a fair and just proposition of compromise? I think it does, and I exhibit my views thus: It is conceded that, at this precise moment of our legislation, slaves are injurious to the interests and threaten the subversion and ruin of this Commonwealth. Their present number, their increasing number, all admonish us of this. In different terms, and in more measured language the same fact has a statesman should be, Is there any remedy, and what shall that these injurious. Let it not be said that these injurious to take place for half a century to come. To us, no more than to the murdered citizens of Southampton, is it given to know an evil may occur; and that a similar one may not take place for half a century to come. To us, no more than to the murdered citizens of Southampton, is it given to know an evil may occur; and that these injurious to come. To us, or more than to the murdered citizens of Southampton, is it given to know an evil may occur; and that a similar one may not take place for half a century to come. To us, or more than to the murdered citizens of Southampton, is it given to know an evil may occur; and that no vigilance of southampton, is it given to know an evi all admonsh us of this. In different terms, and in more measured language, the same fact has been conceded by all who have yet addressed this House. 'Something must be done,' emphatically exclaimed the gentleman from Dinwiddie; and I thought I could perceive a response to that declaration, in the countenance of a large majority of this body. And why must something be done? Because if not, says the gentleman from Campbell, [Mr. Rives,] the throats of all the white people of Virginia will be cut. No, says the gentleman from Dinwiddie—'The whites cannot be conquered—the throats of the blacks will be cut.' It is a tri-

fling difference, to be sure, sir, and matters not to the argument. For the fact is conceded. Commonwealth, I ask if we would not be justified now, supposing all considerations of policy and humanity concurred, without even a mo-ment's delay, in staving off this appalling and overwhelming calamity? Sir, if this immense negro population were now in arms, gathering into black and formidable masses of attack, would that man be listened to, who spoke about into black and formidable masses of attack, would that man be listened to, who spoke about property, who prayed you not to direct your artillery to such or such a point, for you would destroy some of his property? Sir, to the eye of the statesman, as to the eye of Omniscience, dangers pressing, and dangers that must necessative years are all the present. With a single glance.

"Sir, it is true in national as it is in private contracts, that loss and injury to one party may constitute as fair a consideration as gain to the other. Does the slaveholder, while he is enjoying his slaves, reflect upon the deep injury and incalculable loss which the possession of that property inflicts upon the true interests of the country? And does he not perceive that society, in tolerating that evi!, say for thirty years longer, for his benefit, is, in the shape of injury to herself and benefit to him, giving him a full and adequate compensation? It is the only compensation which, so help me God! as a slaveholder, I will ever accept from the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is the only compensation which, as a lawgiver, I will ever dispense to others.

which, as a lawgiver, I will ever dispense to others.

"Sir, it is, in my judgment, the true and proper ground of compromise between the slave-holding and anti-slaveholding interests of this Commonwealth; and by anti-slaveholding interest here, I mean to comprehend every interest, except that mere peculiarly interest, which the master has in the property of his slave. I slavery, it is admitted, is an evil—it is an institution which presses heavily against the best interests of the State. It banishes free white labor, it exterminates the mechanic, the artisan

application of any remedy which, under the great law of State necessity, we might consider advisable.

"Sir, I am gratified to perceive that no gen-

"Sir, I am gratified to perceive that no gentleman has yet risen in this Hall, the avowed advocate of Slavery. The day has gone by when such a voice could be listened to with patience, or even with forbearance. I even regret, sir, that we should find those amongst us who enter the lists of discussion as its apologists, except alone upon the ground of uncontrollable necessity. And yet, who could have listened to the very eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Brunswick, without being forced to conclude that he at least considered Slavery, however not to be defended upon principle, yet as being divested of much of its enormity, as you approach it in practice? practice?
"Sir, if there be one who concurs with the

"Sir, if there be one who concurs with that gentleman in the harmless character of this institution, let me request him to compare the condition of the slaveholding portion of this Commonwealth—barren, desolate, and seared as it were by the avenging hand of Heaven—with the descriptions which we have of this same country from those who first broke its virgin soil. To what is this change ascribable? Alone to the withering and blasting effects of Slavery. If this does not satisfy him, let me request him to extend his travels to the Northern States of this Union, and beg him to constrast the happiness and contentment which prevail the happiness and contentment which prevail throughout that country, the busy and cheer-ful sound of industry, the rapid and swelling growth of their population, their means and institutions of education, their skill and propublic spirit, the monuments of their com-mercial and manufacturing industry; and, above all, their devoted attachment to the

Government from which they derive their pro-tection, with the division, discontent, indolence, and poverty, of the Southern country. To what, sir, is all this ascribable? To that vice in the bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying angel!

"Sir, we have lands, we have houses, we have property, and we are willing to pledge them all to any extent, to aid you in removing this evil. Yet, we will not that you shall extend to us the same evils under which you labor. We will not that you shall make our fair domain the receptacle of your mass of political filth and corruption. No, sir, is all this ascribable? To that vice in the organization of society, by which one half of its inhabitants are arrayed in interest and fecting against the other half—to that unfortunate state of society in which freemen regard shor as disgraceful, and slaves shrink from it as a burden tyrannically imposed upon them—to that condition of things in which half a million of your population can feel no sympathy with the society in the prosperity of which they are forbidden to participate, and no attachment to a Government at whose hands they receive nothing but injustice."

"If this should not be sufficient, and the curious and incredulous inguirer should sug-

curious and incredulous inquirer should sug-gest that the contrast which has been adverted to, and which is so manifest, might be traced to a difference of climate, or other canses distinct from Slavery itself, permit me to refer him to the two States of Kentucky and Ohio. No difference of soil, no diversity of climate, ferred this property on the slaveholder, it cannot now take it from him without an adequate compensation, by which is meant full value. I may be singular in the opinion, but I defy the legal research of the House to point me to a disproportion in their natural advancement. disproportion in their natural advancement. Separated by a river alone, they seem to have been purposely and providentially designed to exhibit in their future histories the difference which necessarily results from a country free from, and a country afflicted with, the curse of Stavery. The same may be said of the two States of Missouri and Illinois. "Sir, if still he should hesitate in the appre-

hension of this important political truth, that Slavery is a curse, which no local advantages can counterbalance, let me invite him back again to his native State, and point to the tragedy of Southampton. There, sir, undisguised and clear to the vision of all men, are the evils of Slavery written in blood. There the evils of Slavery written in blood. There may be seen a practical commentary upon that institution, as it actually exists among us. The gentleman from Dinwiddie has called it a 'petty affair.' It does not appear so to me. The more I reflect upon it, the more am I continued in the continued of the conti vinced that it is an important, a most moment-ous affair. Sixty-one white native inhabitants of Virginia, in a few hours, in the face of day, dition upon the observance of which his right to the property is alone guarantied. For property of the first class condemned, there ought to be compensation; but for property of the latter class, none can be demanded upon principle, none accorded as matter of right, although considerations of policy, considerations of humanity, and a spirit of compromise, may dic-

> fore us. The only question with a Virginia statesman should be, Is there any remedy, and what shall that remedy be? The gentleman from Albemarle has exhibited one scheme, the gentleman from Dinwiddie has presented another. Other and perhaps less exceptionable projets will be submitted, as soon as it is od that we are disposed to apply some remedy. The only question now before us is, Shall we be PERMITTED to make the inquiry? shall we be allowed to prosecute our investiga Shall we be allowed to prosecute our investiga-tions in the select committee? Let us manifest the will—the means will assuredly follow. I never could despair, sir, in a cause so just as this. I never could despair of accomplishing that which eight States—although, it is true, under more favorable circumstances—have already accomplished. I never could despair of doing that which the venerable fathers of our Republic have told us is not only practicable but have admonished us must be done, if we mean to save the Commonwealth from ruin. With a steady perseverance, failure is impossible. The sympathies and support of the world would gather around us. The smiles of Heaven and our honest feelings would sus-

of the statesman, as to the eye of Omnscience, dangers pressing, and dangers that must necessarily press, are alike present. With a single glance he embraces Virginia now, with the elements of destruction reposing quietly upon her bosom, and Virginia lighted from one extremity to the other with the torch of servile insurrection and massacre. It is not sufficient for him that the mach is not yet applied. It is enough that the magazine is open, and the match will shortly be applied.

"Sir, it is true in national asit is in private contracts, that loss and injury to one party may constitute as fair a consideration as gain to the other. Does the slaveholder, while he is enjoying his slaves, reflect upon the deep injury and incalculable loss which the possession of that property inflicts upon the true interests of the country? And does he not perceive that society, in tolerating that evil, say for thirty years longer, for his benefit, is, in the shape of injury to hereself and benefit to him, giving him a full and adequate compensation? It is the only com-

Governor Randolph, in his address to the Virginia Legislature, in 1820, said : "We have been far outstripped by States t whom Nature has been far less bountful. It is painful to consider what might have been, under other circumstances, the amount of gen-eral wealth in Virginia."

Mr. Curtis, in a speech in the Virginia Le

zislature in 1832, said : gislature in 1832, said:

"There is a malaria in the atmosphere of these regions, which the new comer shuns, as being deleterious to his views and habits. See the wide-spreading ruin which the avarice of our ancestral Government has produced in the South, as witnessed in a sparse population of freemen, deserted habitations, and fields without culture! Strange to tell, even the wolf, driven back long since by the approach of man, now returns, after the lapse of a hundred years, to how over the desolations of Slavery."

Mr. Moore in speaking of the evile of Slavery.

Mr. Moore, in speaking of the evils of Sin-"The first I shall mention is the irresistible endency which it has to undermine and destroy verything like virtue and morality in the com-

nity. In that part of the State below tide water a whole face of the country wears an appearace of almost utter desolation, distressing to the beholder. The very spot on which our an estors landed, a little more than two hundred ars ago, appears to be on the eve of again coming the haunt of wild heasts."

Mr. Ritchie, once the editor of the Union, lin speaking of Slavery in 1832, said :

Are we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can scourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? Yes, something must be done, and it is the part of no honest man to deny it."

"When, within a period equal to that in which the Federal Constitution has been in extistence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virginia; when this, the fairest land on this continent, for soil, and climate, and situation, combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone—can we, ought we, to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, 'Well, well; this thing will not come to the worst in our day.' Something ought to be done; means sure, gradual—systematic, but discreet—ought to be adopted for reducing the mass of evil that is pressing upon the South.

"The line of defence, however, is changed now, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural, and necessary."

It shows that all divine and singuisting other forms of Slavery principle, admitting other forms of Slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices, and experience of mankind. Human experience showing the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, was unavailing to them, because they were precluded from employing it, by admitting Slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro Slavery involved them in still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white mea in Slavery, provided that through the mother they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in Slavery.

"The line of defence, however, is changed now, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural, and necessary. outh.
"The disease is deep-seated. It is at the

heart's core. It is consuming our vitals."

Richmond Enquirer of Jan. 7, 1832. We might make a volume of such quots ions, from the speeches in the Virginia Legislature of 1831-'2. We might quote Governor McDowell, then a member; Thomas Jefferson McDowell, then a member; Thomas Jefferson whites—for they are only fit to labor, not to direct—yet the principle of Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of still a prominent man in Virgina; Gen. Brodnax, and a score of others, with nearly every press in the State, certainly all that were at all distinguished for talents and influence. The editorials of John Hampden Pleasants, then the editor of the Richmond Whig, are among the most splendid contributions to newspaper the most splendid contributions to newspape literature which the country has produced. We next quote from the Nashville Banner then the domestic organ of General Jackson

From the Nashville Barner of the 30th of June, 1834, the edited by the late Samuel H. Laughlin. "EMANCIPATION .- The agitators and fanatics of the East have been recently engaged in some highly reprehensible measures. All the sober friends of gradual and prospective emancipation, and who see the alarming and horrid consequences of immediate or forcible aboliwoold tion, have been open in the condemnation of their measures in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Those wretches have set themselves up as the open enemies of the Colonization Society, and speak in open derision of its principles and its measures. In this State, we have nothing to fear from such men; they dare not show their faces. Here, the GREAT MORAL PRINCIPLE is at work, which, IN THE END, will inevitably accomplish THE GREAT WORK in a lawful and constitutional way. The warmest friends of the cause here only wish to go a little in advance of the present spirit of the age. The only weapons they pre-tend to employ are RELIGION, expediency, reason, and MORAL DUTY. It is in this spirit that Mr. Stephenson's benevolent protest, introduced in the Convention, has been drawn, which in the benignancy of its purposes is un-answerable, and in point of reason and argu-

ent-for the hand of a man who has matured condition is better."
"We do not adopt the theory that Ham was his subject is apparent in it—says everythin that can be said in favor of what it proposes at this time. These are merely our opinions; but the subject generally is one upon which we have read and reflected, more perhaps than have read and reflected, more perhaps than upon any other not immediately connected with our daily avocations in life. We have become thoroughly convinced, that nothing but time, and the future operation of MORAL PRINCIPLES, carried out in wise legislation, necessary."
"Nature has made the weak, in mind or body, slaves." * * * "The wise and virtuous, the brave, the strong in mind and body, are founded upon the principle of compensation, or some other principle of justice, which may become, hereafter, acceptable to the owners, will ever enable the work to be done. Let re-

straints, however, upon voluntary emancipa tion be as few as the safety of society will per The Nashville Republican, also a Jackson paper at the time, spoke as follows, on the 20th

of February, 1834: "It is supposed that efforts will be made to would depend upon the nature of the provi-sion, whether well adapted to our present and future condition. The Legislature of Tennessee has already taken up the cause of consi-zation, and made perhaps as liberal a provision for it as our finances permitted. The nature of things, the march of public opinion, the voice of religion, all have said that American Slavery must have an end. What shall be the legislative measures to that effect, and when they shall begin, are questions for prudence to

The State Convention declined to do anything at the time towards emancipation, though the evils of Slavery were generally acknowl edged. Mr. Stephenson, a prominent politician of the time, entered a protest against this non-action. Mr. Laughlin, the editor of the Banner, and a prominent friend of General Jackson, pronounced the protest "wise and benevolent." The following are extracts from

"One of its (the Bible's) excellent rules is 'As you would that men should do unto you, do you even so unto them.' Now, to apply this golden rule to the case of the master and slave, we have just to place each in the other's stead, then ask the question honestly, 'What would I that my servant, thus placed in power, would do to me?' Surely, (if I durst,) I would say, 'When I had paid to you, with usury, a full equivalent for all you have expended in procuring me, and providing for my support and comfort, you ought to be satisfied; this is all stern justice can require, and humanity and a regard for the rights of man would require no more. Why, then, do you not permit me to go out Why, then, do you not permit me to go out free to pursue happiness my own way?'"

Again, we read in this "benevolent protest, which, in the benignancy of its purposes, was manswerable, according to Mr. Laughlin,) as

dation, with all the train of horrors so eloquently set forth in the report, stare you in the face.

Is it better to obey God, or man? As wise men, judge ye."

Mr. Laughlin remarked, in reference to the

"Here (in Tennessee) the great moral prin-tiple is at work, which, in the end, will inevita bly accomplish the great work (of emancipation) in a legal and constitutional way. The warmest friends of the cause here only want to go a Title in advance of the present spirit of the age. The only weapons they pretend to employ are religion, expediency, reason, and moral duty." We might fill a volume with such extracts from the Southern newspapers of Jackson's

day; but now the only men of the South who entertain such views are the secret or open friends of Fremont and Dayton. None of them-no, not one-can be found in the ranks of Buchanan.

But we must desist. Our limits forbid for ther extracts at present. We have given sufficient to illustrate Democracy in Jackson's time. We now present a few specimens of DEMOCRACY IN PIERCE'S AND BUCHAWAN'S

The following article appeared in the Rich-mond (Virginia) Enquirer, last winter, and its substance is repeated nearly every day. The Enquirer is the organ of Virginia Democracy, and its beheets are rarely disobeyed by the Ad

Ponder well the following extracts from a work published in Virginia, entitled "Sociology, or Free Society a Failure," by George Fitzhugh. This book has been highly commended by the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, an by the "Democratic" press of the South gener

"Make the laboring man the slave of one man, instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off." "Two hundred years of Liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti. Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substituted."

"Say the Abolitionists, 'Man ought not to have property in man.' What a dreary, cold, bleak, inhospitable world this would be, with such doctrine carried into practice!" * * * 'Slavery has been too universal not to be necessary to nature, and man struggles in vain against nature. * * * 'Free society is a failure. We slaveholders say, you must recur to domestic Slavery, the oldest, the best, and most common form of socialism.'

"Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery, the healthy, beautiful, and natural being which they are trying unconsciously to adopt." "The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers at the North are governed. Our negroes are not only better off as to physical comfort than free laborers, but their mora

the ancestor of the negro race. The Jewish slaves were not negroes; and to confine the justification of Slavery to that race, would be to weaken its Scriptural authority, and to lose the
whole weight of profane authority—for we
read of no negro Slavery in ancient times."

* * * "Slavery, black or white, is right and

born to command."
"Men are not born entitled to equal rights It would be far nearer the truth to say, that some were born with saddles on their backs and others booted and spurred to ride themand the riding does them good. 'They need the reins, the bit, and the spur.' 'Life and Liberty are not inalienable.' The Declara-

tion of Independence is exuberantly false, and aborescently fallacious." insert a provision for the gradual abolition of Slavery, and perhaps the colonization of our colored population. Upon the propriety of the Northern Democracy is expected to occupy is from the Charles idea has been repeated by the Richmond En quirer and other Southern journals, from which we have heretofore quoted:

we have neveriore quoted:

"The ensuing Presidential canvass, which
will probably determine the fate of the Union,
will turn almost solely on the question of State
Equality. None can consistently or effectively
contend for State Equality, who do not hold
that the institutions of the South and the social that the institutions of the South and the securi-forms of the South are equally rightful, legiti-mate, moral, and promotive of human happi-ness and well-being, with those of the North. If slave society be inferior in these respects to criminal in proposing to extend it into new territory, and the North right in exerting itself to the utmost to prevent such extensi

Well, are the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the free North, willing to occupy this ground? Do they think Slavery as good as Freedom, and as deserving of preservation? Do they think it right to make slaves of poor white men? If they do not, they should at once abandon Buchanan; for that is the platform on which he stands, and that is the policy by which his Administration (if he should ! elected) would be governed. He is the creature of the Slave Power. Slavery is the backbone of his strength.

CANTON, CHINA, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era: The art of printing has been known and used in China for twelve centuries. It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know how this strange people transfer to paper their language, which is as strange and wonderful as themselves.

Every word in the language has but one syl-

Every word in the language has but one syllable, and each word is represented by a symbol, or sign, which is composed of a certain number of marks, made in a certain way. These vary from one to twenty, or more, and are written with a hair-pencil, which is held perpendicularly to the paper, between the thumb and first two fingers, and resting on the nail of the third finger. When a piece is to be printed, the characters are written by a good penman, on thin paper, just as they are to appear when printed. A block of wood, half an inch thick, and as large as two pages of the book, is planed smooth, and covered with a glutinons paste; the sheet containing the characters is then placed on it, with the writwith a glutinous paste; the sheet containing the characters is then placed on it, with the written side next the wood. When it is nearly dry, the paper is rubbed off with the fingers, and an exact impression of the writing is left. The block cutter then with gouge and chisel cuts out the white parts, carefully leaving those covered with ink. A stereotype plate of two pages is thus obtained, and is ready for the printer. Both sides of the block are often cut, giving four pages to each one. The printer, seated at a low table, has before him the block, a pile of paper out into sheets the size of the

a pile of paper out into sheets the size of the block, ink, brush, and a press; the two latter are made of the fibrous bark of the cocca tree, are made of the fibrous bark of the cocca tree, and the press merely a smooth roll of these fibres, which is rubbed over the paper, to bring every part into contact with the inked surface of the blocks. With these simple arrangements, a man may print all day, without rising from his seat. A good workman can strike off 4,000 sheets per day.

The paper is printed on but one side, and the sheets, doubled once, with the blank-side in, are trimmed on the ends and open side. The sheets composing a volume are stitched through and through on this open side, with blank sheets for a cover, and then the book is ready for sale. This process of printing and

blank sheets for a cover, and then the book ready for sale. This process of printing a binding is the simplest imaginable, and is st as the Chinere have used for many centurie The blocks are capable of yielding fifts or twenty thousand impressions; after wh they may be retouched by the block-cut and five or ten thousand more impressions

and five or ten thousand more impressions taken.

The Chinese are perfectly satisfied with their mode of printing; but foreigners have found objections to it, and have attempted innovations, by introducing metal type. The objection to blocks are, they occupy much room, are liable to be destroyed by white ants, and for large editions (of the Bible, for instance) new sets of blocks needed are expensive. Metal types, which have been made in Europe and at Malacca, obviate these objections, but are liable to others, which at first sight seem formidable.

language, (over 50,000.) each one requiring separate type, and the difficulty of finding the type in such a multitude, would seem to render composition almost impossible. It is found, however, that from three to four thousand varieties are sufficient for ordinary purposes; and when unusual characters occur, they can easily be cut on lead. The type are arranged, according to the plan of Chinese dictionaries, under 214 radicals; and thus the difficulties of composition are lessened, but still remain much greater than in languages founded on an alphabet.

There are beauties in this ancient and wonderful language which are attractive to the

Slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro Slavery involved them in still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white means in Slavery, provided that through the mother they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in Slavery.

"The line of defence, however, is changed now, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural, and necessary. It shows that all divine and almost all human authority justifies it. The South further charges, that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it is far more obvious that negroes be slaves than whites—for they are only fit to labor, not to direct—yet the principle of Slavery is in itself. the unchangeable nature of their written lan-guage, which has been handed down to them for hundreds of generations, from the ancestors of their venerated sages, Confucius and Men-The rebellion has recently attracted more at-

tention than for some months past. The prov-ince west of Canton has been the scene of several actions, in which the Imperial forces have been defeated, and many of their leaders slain. The province north of Canton is almost en-The province north of Canton is almost entirely in the possession of the rebels; and it has been reported that they have made a descent upon Fokien province, and its capital, Fuchau. Nankin is still the headquarters of the rebellion, and they retain possession of many important places in the provinces bordering on the Yang-tsz-kiang river, on which Nankin is situated. The defeats they suffered a year ago have kept them from making further attempts upon Peking, the imperial residence, and their efforts seem to be directed to the south to regain possession of that part of the south, to regain possession of that part of the empire over which they at first triumphantly government, to secure the advantages they had gained. What is to be the result of this movement, which is costing the empire millions of lives and millions of property, remains for fu-

ture years to unfold. Two American missionaries have recently made a trip of nearly two hundred miles into the country west of Canton. They were well treated, both by officers and people, and met with no difficulty, except on two or three occa-sions, when the officers tried to make them re-turn before they were ready. They have since made a second trip in another direction; and it is hoped that this vast country may soon be freely traversed by those who bear the light of

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